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# CÆSAR'S GALLIC WAR

## BOOK IV.

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*W*<sub>HITE'S</sub> *G*<sub>RAMMAR</sub> *S*<sub>CHOOL</sub> *T*<sub>EXTS</sub>

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THE FOURTH BOOK

OF

CÆSAR'S GALLIC WAR

*WITH A VOCABULARY*

BY

JOHN T. WHITE, D.D. OXON.

THIRTY-SECOND THOUSAND

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LONDON

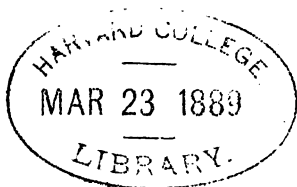
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## PREFACE

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FOR some long time past it has been widely felt that a reduction in the cost of *Classical Works* used in schools generally, and more especially in those intended for boys of the middle classes, is at once desirable and not difficult of accomplishment. For the most part only portions of authors are read in the earlier stages of education, and a pupil is taken from one work to another in each successive half-year or term; so that a book needlessly large and proportionably expensive is laid aside after a short and but partial use.

In order, therefore, to meet what is certainly a want, Portions of the *Classical Writers* usually read in Schools are now being issued under the title of GRAMMAR SCHOOL TEXTS; while, at the request of various Masters, it has been determined to add to the series some portions of the *Greek Testament*.

Each TEXT is provided with a VOCABULARY of the words occurring in it. In every instance—with the exception of Eutropius and Æsop—the origin of a word, when known, is stated at the commencement of the article treating of it, if connected with

another Latin, or Greek word ; at the end of it, if derived from any other source. Further still, the primary or etymological meaning is always given, within inverted commas, in Roman type, and so much also of each word's history as is needful to bring down its chain of meanings to the especial force, or forces, attaching to it in the particular "Text." In the Vocabularies, however, to Eutropius and Æsop—which are essentially books for beginners—the origin is given of those words alone which are formed from other Latin or Greek words respectively.

Moreover, as an acquaintance with the principles of GRAMMAR, as well as with ETYMOLOGY, is necessary to the understanding of a language, such points of construction as seem to require elucidation are concisely explained under the proper articles, or a reference is simply made to that rule in the *Public Schools Latin Primer*, or in *Parry's Elementary Greek Grammar*, which meets the particular difficulty. It occasionally happens, however, that more information is needed than can be gathered from the above-named works. When such is the case, whatever is requisite is supplied, in substance, from *Jelf's Greek Grammar*, *Winer's Grammar of New Testament Greek*, or the *Latin Grammars of Zumpt and Madvig*,

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# C. JULII CÆSARIS DE BELLO GALLICO

## LIBER QUARTUS.

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I. EĀ, quæ sequuta est, hieme, qui fuit annus Cneio Pompeio, Marco Crasso consulibus, Usipetēs Germani, et item Tenchtheri, magnā cum multitudine hominum, flumen Rhenum transierunt, non longe a mari, quo Rhenus influit. Causa transeundi fuit, quòd, ab Suevis complures annos exagitati, bello premebantur et agriculturā prohibebantur. Suevorum gens est longe maxima et bellicosissima Germanorum omnium. Hi centum pagos habere dicuntur, ex quibus quotannis singula millia armatorum bellandi causā ex finibus educunt. Reliqui, qui domi manserint, se atque illos alunt. Hi rursus invicem anno post in armis sunt; illi domi remanent. Sic neque agricultura, nec ratio atque usus belli, intermittitur. Sed privati ac separati agri apud eos nihil est; neque longius anno remanere uno in loco incolendi causā licet. Neque multum frumento,

sed maximam partem lacte atque pecore vivunt, multumque sunt in venationibus; quæ res et cibi genere, et quotidianâ exercitatione, et libertate vitæ (quodd, a pueris nullo officio aut disciplinâ assuefacti, nihil omnino contra voluntatem faciant), et vires alit, et immani corporum magnitudine homines efficit. Atque in eam se consuetudinem adduxerunt, ut locis frigidissimis neque vestitûs, præter pelles, habeant quicquam (quarum propter exiguitatem magna est corporis pars aperta), et laventur in fluminibus.

II. Mercatoribus est ad eos aditus magis eò, ut, quæ bello ceperint, quibus vendant, habeant, quàm quò ullam rem ad se importari desiderent. Quinetiam jumentis, quibus maxime Gallia delectatur, quæque impenso parant pretio, Germani importatitiis non utuntur: sed quæ sunt apud eos nata, parva atque deformia, hæc quotidianâ exercitatione, summi ut sint laboris, efficiunt. Equestribus præliis sæpe ex equis desiliunt ac pedibus præliantur, equosque eodem remanere vestigio assuefaciunt; ad quos se celeriter, quum usus est, recipiunt: neque eorum moribus turpius quicquam aut inertius habetur, quàm ephippiis uti. Itaque ad quemvis numerum ephippiatorum equitum, quamvis pauci, adire audent. Vinum ad se omnino importari non sinunt, quòd eâ re ad laborem ferendum remollescere homines atque effeminari arbitrantur.

III. Publicè maximam putant esse laudem, quàm latissimè a suis finibus vacare agros: hac re significari,

magnum numerum civitatum suam vim sustinere non posse. Itaque unā ex parte a Suevis circiter millia passuum sexcenta agri vacare dicuntur. Ad alteram partem succedunt Ubii (quorum fuit civitas ampla atque florens, ut est captus Germanorum), et paulo quā sunt ejusdem generis ceteri humaniores; propterea quod Rhenum attingunt, multumque ad eos mercatores ventitant, et ipsi propter propinquitatem Gallicis sunt moribus assuefacti. Hos quum Suevi, multis sæpe bellis experti, propter amplitudinem gravitatemque civitatis finibus expellere non potuissent, tamen vectigales sibi fecerunt, ac multo humiliores infirmioresque redegerunt.

IV. In eādē causā fuerunt Usipetes et Tenchtheri, quos supra diximus, qui complures annos Suevorum vim sustinuerunt; ad extremum tamen, agris expulsi et multis Germaniæ locis triennium vagati, ad Rhenum pervenerunt. Quas regiones Menapii incolebant, et ad utramque ripam fluminis agros, ædificia, vicosque habebant; sed tantæ multitudinis aditu perterriti, ex his ædificiis, quæ trans flumen habuerant, demigraverant, et, cis Rhenum dispositis præsidiis, Germanos transire prohibebant. Illi, omnia experti, quum neque vi contendere propter inopiam navium, neque clam transire propter custodias Menapiorum possent, reverti se in suas sedes regionesque simulaverunt; et, tridui viam progressi, rursus reverterunt; atque, omni hoc itinere unā nocte equitatu confecto, inscios inopinantesque Menapios oppresserunt, qui, de Germanorum

discessu per exploratores certiores facti, sine metu trans Rhenum in suos vicos remigraverant. His interfectis navibusque eorum occupatis, priusquam ea pars Menapiorum, quæ citra Rhenum quæta in suis sedibus erat, certior fieret, flumen transierunt, atque, omnibus eorum ædificiis occupatis, reliquam partem hiemis se eorum copiis aluerunt.

V. His de rebus Cæsar certior factus, et infirmitatem Gallorum veritus, quòd sunt in consiliis capiendis mobiles, et novis plerumque rebus student, nihil his committendum existimavit. Est autem hoc Gallicæ consuetudinis, uti et viatores, etiam invitos, consistere cogant, et, quod quisque eorum de quâque re audierit aut cognoverit, quærant; et mercatores in oppidis vulgus circumsistat, quibusque ex regionibus veniant, quasque ibi res cognoverint, pronuntiare cogant. His rumoribus atque auditionibus permoti de summis sæpe rebus consilia ineunt, quorum eos e vestigio pœnitere necesse est, quum incertis rumoribus serviant, et plerique ad voluntatem eorum ficta respondeant.

VI. Quâ consuetudine cognitâ, Cæsar, ne graviori bello occurreret, maturiùs quam consuerat ad exercitum proficiscitur. Eò quum venisset, ea, quæ fore suspicatus erat, facta cognovit; missas legationes a nonnullis civitatibus ad Germanos, invitatosque eos, uti ab Rheno discederent; omniaque quæ postulassent, ab se fore parata. Quâ spe adducti Germani latiùs jam vagabantur, et in fines Eburonum et Condrusorum, qui sunt Trevirorum clientes, per-

venerant. Principibus Galliæ evocatis, Cæsar ea quæ cognoverat dissimulanda sibi existimavit, eorumque animis permulsis et confirmatis, equitatuque imperato, bellum cum Germanis gerere constituit.

VII. Re frumentariā comparatā equitibusque delectis, iter in ea loca facere cœpit, quibus in locis esse Germanos audiebat. A quibus quum paucorum dierum iter abesset, legati ab his venerunt, quorum hæc fuit oratio: "Germanos neque priores Populo Romano bellum inferre, neque tamen recusare, si lacescantur, quin armis contendant; quòd Germanorum consuetudo hæc sit a majoribus tradita, quicumque bellum inferant, resistere, neque deprecari: hæc tamen dicere, venisse invitos, ejectos domo. Si suam gratiam Romani velint, posse eis utiles esse amicos: vel sibi agros attribuant, vel patiantur eos tenere, quos armis possederint. Sese unis Suevis concedere, quibus ne dii quidem immortales pares esse possint: reliquum quidem in terris esse neminem, quem non superare possint."

VIII. Ad hæc Cæsar, quæ visum est, respondit; sed exitus fuit orationis, "Sibi nullam cum his amicitiam esse posse, si in Galliā remanerent: neque verum esse, qui suos fines tueri non potuerint, alienos occupare: neque ullos in Galliā vacare agros qui dari, tantæ præsertim multitudini, sine injuriā possint. Sed licere, si velint, in Ubiorum finibus considerare, quorum sint legati apud se, et de

Suevorum injuriis querantur, et a se auxilium petant : hoc se ab iis impetraturum."

IX. Legati hæc se ad suos relatores dixerunt, et, re deliberatâ, post diem tertium ad Cæsarem reversuros: interea ne propius se castra moveret, petierunt. Ne id quidem Cæsar ab se impetrari posse dixit: cognoverat enim, magnam partem equitatûs ab iis aliquot diebus antè prædandi frumentandique causâ ad Ambivaritos trans Mosam missam. Hos exspectari equites, atque ejus rei causâ moram interponi, arbitrabatur.

X. Mosa profluit ex monte Vosego, qui est in finibus Lingonum, et, parte quâdam ex Rheno receptâ, quæ appellatur Vahalîs, insulam efficit Batavorum, neque longiùs ab eo millibus passuum octoginta in Oceanum transit. Rhenus autem oritur ex Lepontiis, qui Alpes incolunt, et longo spatio per fines Nantuatum, Helvetiorum, Sequanorum, Mediomatricorum, Tribocorum, Trevirorum citatus fertur; et, ubi Oceano appropinquat, in plures diffluit partes, multis ingentibusque insulis effectis—quarum pars magna a feris barbarisque nationibus incolitur, ex quibus sunt qui piscibus atque ovis avium vivere existimantur—multisque capitibus in Oceanum influit.

XI. Cæsar quum ab hoste non ampliùs passuum duodecim millibus abesset, ut erat constitutum, ad eum legati revertuntur: qui, in itinere congressi, magnopere, ne longiùs progrediretur, orabant. Quum id non impetrâssent, petebant, uti ad eos

equites, qui agmen antecessissent, præmitteret, eosque pugnā prohiberet; sibi que uti potestatem faceret in Ubios legatos mittendi: quorum si Principes ac senatus sibi jurejurando fidem fecissent, eā conditione, quæ a Cæsare ferretur, se usuros ostendebant: ad has res conficiendas sibi tridui spatium daret. Hæc omnia Cæsar eodem illo pertinere arbitrabatur, ut, tridui morā interpositā, equites eorum, qui abessent, reverterentur: tamen sese non longiùs millibus passuum quatuor aquationis causā processurum eo die dixit: huc postero die quàm frequentissimi convenirent, ut de eorum postulatis cognosceret. Interim ad præfectos, qui cum omni equitatu antecesserant, mittit, qui nuntiarent, ne hostes proelio lacesserent, et, si ipsi lacesserentur, sustinerent, quoad ipse cum exercitu propiùs accessisset.

XII. At hostes, ubi primùm nostros equites conspexerunt—quorum erat quinque millium numerus, quum ipsi non amplius octingentos equites haberent, quòd ii, qui frumentandi causā ierant trans Mosam, nondum redierant, nihil timentibus nostris, quòd legati eorum paulo antè a Cæsare discesserant, atque is dies induciis erat ab eis petitus—impetu facto, celeriter nostros perturbaverunt. Rursus resistantibus nostris, consuetudine suā ad pedes desiluerunt, suffossisque equis, compluribusque nostris dejectis, reliquos in fugam conjecerunt, atque ita perterritos egerunt, ut non prius fugā desisterent, quàm in conspectum agminis nostri venissent. In eo

prœlio ex equitibus nostris interficiuntur quatuor et septuaginta, in his vir fortissimus, Piso, Aquitanus, amplissimo genere natus, cujus avus in civitate suâ regnum obtinuerat, amicus ab Senatu nostro appellatus. Hic quum fratri intercluso ab hostibus auxilium ferret, illum ex periculo eripuit : ipse, equo vulnerato dejectus, quoad potuit, fortissimè restitit. Quum circumventus, multis vulneribus acceptis, recidisset, atque id frater, qui jam prœlio excesserat, procul animum advertisset, incitato equo se hostibus obtulit atque interfectus est.

XIII. Hoc facto prœlio, Cæsar neque jam sibi legatos audiendos neque conditiones accipiendas arbitrabatur ab his, qui per dolum atque insidias, petitâ pace, ultro bellum intulissent : expectare verò, dum hostium copiæ augerentur, equitatusque reverteretur, summæ dementiæ esse judicabat ; et, cognitâ Gallorum infirmitate, quantum jam apud eos hostes uno prœlio auctoritatis essent consequuti, sentiebat : quibus ad consilia capienda nihil spatii dandum existimabat. His constitutis rebus, et consilio cum legatis et quæstore communicato, ne quem diem pugnæ prætermitteret, opportunissima res accidit, quòd postridie ejus diei manè, eâdem et perfidiâ et simulatione usi Germani, frequentes, omnibus principibus majoribusque natu adhibitis, ad eum in castra venerunt ; simul, ut dicebatur, sui purgandi causâ, quòd contrâ atque esset dictum, et ipsi petissent, prœlium pridie commisissent ; simul ut, si quid possent, de induciis fallendo impetrarent.

Quos sibi Cæsar oblatos gavisus, illico retineri jussit ; ipse omnes copias castris eduxit, equitatumque, quòd recenti prælio perterritum esse existimabat, agmen subsequi jussit.

XIV. Acie triplici institutâ, et celeriter octo millium itinere confecto, priùs ad hostium castra pervenit, quàm quid ageretur Germani sentire possent. Qui, omnibus rebus subito perterriti, et celeritate adventûs nostri, et discessu suorum, neque consilii habendi neque arma capiendi spatio dato, perturbantur, copiasne adversus hostem educere, an castra defendere, an fugâ salutem petere, præstaret. Quorum timor quum fremitu et concursu significaretur, milites nostri, pristini diei perfidiâ incitati, in castra irruperunt. Quorum qui celeriter arma capere potuerunt, paulisper nostris restiterunt, atque inter carros impedimentaue prælium commiserunt : at reliqua multitudo puerorum mulierumque—nam cum omnibus suis domo excesserant Rhenumque transierant—passim fugere cœpit ; ad quos consecandos Cæsar equitatum misit.

XV. Germani, post tergum clamore audito, quum suos interfici viderent, armis abjectis signisque militaribus relictis, se ex castris ejecerunt : et, quum ad confluentem Mosæ et Rheni pervenissent, reliquâ fugâ desperatâ, magno numero interfecto, reliqui se in flumen præcipitaverunt, atque ibi timore, lassitudine, vi fluminis oppressi perierunt. Nostri ad unum omnes incolumes, perpaucis vulneratis, ex tanti belli timore, quum hostium numerus capitum

quadringentorum et triginta millium fuisset, se in castra receperunt. Cæsar his, quos in castris retinuerat, discedendi potestatem fecit; illi supplicia cruciatūsque Gallorum veriti, quorum agros vexaverant, remanere se apud eum velle dixerunt. His Cæsar libertatem concessit.

XVI. Germanico bello confecto, multis de causis Cæsar statuit sibi Rhenum esse transeundum: quarum illa fuit justissima, quòd, quum videret, Germanos tam facilè impelli, ut in Galliam venirent, suis quoque rebus eos timere voluit, quum intelligerent, et posse et audere Populi Romani exercitum Rhenum transire. Accessit etiam, quòd illa pars equitatūs Usipetum et Tenchtherorum, quam supra commemoravi prædandi frumentandique causā Mosam transisse neque prælio interfuisse, post fugam suorum se trans Rhenum in fines Sigambrorum receperat seque cum iis conjunxerat. Ad quos quum Cæsar nuntios misisset, qui postularent, eos, qui sibi Galliæque bellum intulissent, sibi dederent, responderunt: "Populi Romani imperium Rhenum finire: si, se invito Germanos in Galliam transire non æquum existimaret, cur sui quicquam esse imperii aut potestatis trans Rhenum postularet?" Ubii autem, qui uni ex Transrhenanis ad Cæsarem legatos miserant, amicitiam fecerant, obsides dederant, magnopere orabant, "ut sibi auxilium ferret, quòd graviter ab Suevis premerentur; vel, si id facere occupationibus reipublicæ prohiberetur, exercitum modò Rhenum transporta-

ret : id sibi ad auxilium spemque reliqui temporis satis futurum : tantum esse nomen atque opinionem ejus exercitūs, Ariovisto pulso et hoc novissimo proelio facto, etiam ad ultimas Germanorum nationes, uti opinione et amicitia Populi Romani tuti esse possint. Navium magnam copiam ad transportandum exercitum pollicebantur."

XVII. Cæsar his de causis, quas commemoravi, Rhenum transire decreverat ; sed navibus transire, neque satis tutum esse arbitrabatur, neque suæ neque Populi Romani dignitatis esse statuebat. Itaque, etsi summa difficultas faciendi pontis proponebatur, propter latitudinem, rapiditatem, altitudinemque fluminis, tamen id sibi contendendum, aut aliter non transducendum exercitum, existimabat. Rationem pontis hanc instituit. Tigna bina sesquipedalia, paulum ab imo præacuta, dimensa ad altitudinem fluminis, intervallo pedum duorum inter se jungebat. Hæc quum machinationibus immissa in flumen defixerat fistucisque adegerat, non sublicæ modo directa ad perpendicularum, sed prona ac fastigata, ut secundum naturam fluminis procumberent ; iis item contraria bina, ad eundem modum juncta, intervallo pedum quadragenum, ab inferiore parte, contra vim atque impetum fluminis conversa statuebat. Hæc utraque insuper bipedalibus trabibus immissis, quantum eorum tignorum junctura distabat, binis utrimque fibulis ab extremâ parte distinebantur : quibus disclusis atque in contrariam partem revinctis, tanta erat operis firmitudo,

atque ea rerum natura, ut, quo major vis aquæ se incitavisset, hoc artiùs illigata tenerentur. Hæc directa materie injectâ contexebantur, et longuriis cratibusque consternebantur: ac nihilo secius sublicæ et ad inferiorem partem fluminis oblique agebantur, quæ, pro pariete subjectæ et cum omni opere conjunctæ, vim fluminis exciperent: et aliæ item supra pontem mediocri spatio, ut, si arborum trunci sive naves dejiciendi operis essent a barbaris missæ, his defensoribus earum rerum vis minueretur, neu ponti nocerent.

XVIII. Diebus decem, quibus materia cœpta erat comportari, omni opere effecto, exercitus transducitur. Cæsar, ad utramque partem pontis firmo præsidio relicto, in fines Sigambrorum contendit. Interim a compluribus civitatibus ad eum legati veniunt, quibus pacem atque amicitiam petentibus liberaliter respondit, obsidesque ad se adduci jubet. At Sigambri, ex eo tempore, quo pons institui cœptus est, fugâ comparatâ, hortantibus iis quos ex Tenchtheris atque Usipetibus apud se habebant, finibus suis excesserant, suæque omnia exportaverant, seque in solitudinem ac silvas abdiderant.

XIX. Cæsar, paucos dies in eorum finibus moratus, omnibus vicis ædificiisque incensis frumentisque succisis, se in fines Ubiorum recepit; atque iis auxilium suum pollicitus, si ab Suevis premerentur, hæc ab iis cognovit: Suevos, posteaquam per exploratores pontem fieri comperissent, more suo concilio habito, nuntios in omnes partes dimisisse, uti

de oppidis demigrarent, liberos, uxores, suaque omnia in silvas deponerent, atque omnes qui arma ferre possent unum in locum convenirent: hunc esse delectum medium fere regionum earum quas Suevi obtinerent: hinc Romanorum adventum expectare atque ibi decertare constituisse. Quod ubi Cæsar comperit, omnibus his rebus confectis, quarum rerum causā transducere exercitum constituerat, ut Germanis metum injiceret, ut Sigambros ulcisceretur, ut Ubios obsidione liberaret, diebus omnino decem et octo trans Rhenum consumptis, satis et ad laudem et ad utilitatem profectum arbitratus, se in Galliam recepit pontemque rescidit.

XX. Exiguā parte æstatis reliquā, Cæsar, etsi in his locis—quòd omnis Gallia ad septentriones vergit—maturæ sunt hiemes, tamen in Britanniam proficisci contendit, quòd, omnibus fere Gallicis bellis, hostibus nostris inde subministrata auxilia intelligebat: et, si tempus anni ad bellum gerendum deficeret, tamen magno sibi usui fore arbitrabatur, si modò insulam adisset, genus hominum perspexisset, loca, portūs, aditūs cognovisset: quæ omnia fere Gallis erant incognita. Neque enim temere præter mercatores illò adit quisquam, neque iis ipsis quicquam præter oram maritimam atque eas regiones, quæ sunt contra Gallias, notum est. Itaque, evocatis ad se undique mercatoribus, neque quanta esset insulæ magnitudo, neque quæ aut quantæ nationes incolerent, neque quem usum belli

haberent, aut quibus institutis uterentur, neque qui essent ad majorum navium multitudinem idonei portūs, reperire poterat.

XXI. Ad hæc cognoscenda, priusquam periculum faceret, idoneum esse arbitratus Caium Volusenum, cum navi longā præmittit. Huic mandat, uti, exploratis omnibus rebus, ad se quamprimum revertatur : ipse cum omnibus copiis in Morinos proficiscitur, quodd inde erat brevissimus in Britanniam transjectus. Huc naves undique ex finitimis regionibus et, quam superiore æstate ad Veneticum bellum fecerat, classem jubet convenire. Interim, consilio ejus cognito et per mercatores perlato ad Britannos, a compluribus ejus insulæ civitatibus ad eum legati veniunt, qui polliceantur obsides dare atque imperio Populi Romani obtemperare. Quibus auditis, liberaliter pollicitus, hortatusque ut in eā sententiā permanerent, eos domum remittit, et cum his unā Commium—quem ipse, Atrebatibus superatis, regem ibi constituerat, cujus et virtutem et consilium probabat, et quem sibi fidelem arbitrabatur, cujusque auctoritas in iis regionibus magni habebatur—mittit. Huic imperat, quas possit adeat civitates, horteturque ut Populi Romani fidem sequantur, seque celeriter eò venturum nuntiet. Volusenus, perspectis regionibus, quantum ei facultatis dari potuit, qui navi egredi ac se barbaris committere non auderet, quinto die ad Cæsarem revertitur ; quæque ibi perspexisset renuntiat.

XXII. Dum in his locis Cæsar navium parand-

arum causā moratur, ex magnā parte Morinorum ad eum legati venerunt, qui se de superioris temporis consilio excusarent, quòd homines barbari, et nostræ consuetudinis imperiti, bellum Populo Romano fecissent, seque ea, quæ imperâsset, facturos pollicerentur. Hoc sibi satis opportunè Cæsar accidisse arbitratus, quòd neque post tergum hostem relinquere volebat, neque belli gerendi, propter anni tempus, facultatem habebat, neque has tantularum rerum occupationes sibi Britanniae anteponendas judicabat, magnum his obsidum numerum imperat. Quibus adductis, eos in fidem recepit. Navibus circiter octoginta onerariis coactis contractisque, quot satis esse ad duas transportandas legiones existimabat, quicquid præterea navium longarum habebat, quæstori, legatis, præfectisque distribuit. Huc accedebant octodecim onerariæ naves, quæ ex eo loco ab millibus passuum octo vento tenebantur, quominus in eundem portum pervenire possent. Has equitibus distribuit. Reliquum exercitum Quinto Titurio Sabino et Lucio Aurunculeio Cottæ, legatis, in Menapios atque in eos pagos Morinorum, ab quibus ad eum legati non venerant, deducendum dedit. Publium Sulpitium Rufum legatum cum eo præsidio, quod satis esse arbitrabatur, portum tenere jussit.

XXIII. His constitutis rebus, nactus idoneam ad navigandum tempestatem, tertiā fere vigiliā solvit, equitesque in ulteriorem portum progredi, et naves conscendere, et se sequi jussit: a quibus

quum id paulo tardiùs esset administratum, ipse horā diei circiter quartā cum primis navibus Britanniam attigit, atque ibi in omnibus collibus expositas hostium copias armatas conspexit. Cujus loci hæc erat natura: adeo montibus angustis mare continebatur, uti ex locis superioribus in litus telum adjici posset. Hunc ad egrediendum nequaquam idoneum arbitratus locum, dum reliquæ naves eò convenirent, ad horam nonam in anchoris expectavit. Interim legatis tribunisque militum convocatis, et quæ ex Voluseno cognôset, et quæ fieri vellet, ostendit, monuitque—ut rei militaris ratio, maximè ut maritimæ res postularent, ut quæ celerem atque instabilem motum haberent—ad nutum et ad tempus omnes res ab iis administrarentur. His dimissis, et ventum et æstum uno tempore nactus secundum, dato signo et sublatis anchoris, circiter millia passuum septem ab eo loco progressus aperto ac plano litore naves constituit.

XXIV. At barbari, consilio Romanorum cognito, præmissò equitatu et essedariis, quo plerumque genere in præliis uti consuêrunt, reliquis copiis subsequuti, nostros navibus egredi prohibebant. Erat ob has causas summa difficultas, quòd naves, propter magnitudinem, nisi in alto, constitui non poterant; militibus autem, ignotis locis, impeditis manibus, magno et gravi armorum onere oppressis, simul et de navibus desiliendum, et in fluctibus consistendum, et cum hostibus erat pugnandum: quum illi aut ex arido, aut paululum in aquam

progressi, omnibus membris expediti, notissimis locis, audacter tela conjicerent, et equos insuefactos incitarent. Quibus rebus nostri perterriti, atque hujus omnino generis pugnæ imperiti, non eādem alacritate ac studio, quo in pedestribus uti proëliis consueverant, utebantur.

XXV. Quod ubi Cæsar animum advertit, naves longas, quarum et species erat barbaris inusitatio, et motus ad usum expeditior, paulum removeri ab onerariis navibus, et remis incitari, et ad latus apertum hostium constitui, atque inde fundis, sagittis, tormentis, hostes propelli ac summoverti jussit: quæ res magno usui nostris fuit. Nam, et navium figurâ, et remorum motu, et inusitato genere tormentorum permoti, barbari constiterunt, ac paulum modò pedem retulerunt. Atque nostris militibus cunctantibus, maximè propter altitudinem maris, qui decimæ legionis aquilam ferebat, contestatus deos, ut ea res legioni feliciter eveniret, "Desilite," inquit, "commilitones, nisi vultis aquilam hostibus prodere: ego certe meum reipublicæ atque imperatori officium præstitero." Hoc quum magnâ voce dixisset, ex navi se projecit, atque in hostes aquilam ferre cœpit. Tum nostri, cohortati inter se, ne tantum dedecus admitteretur, universi ex navi desiluerunt: hos item ex proximis navibus quum conspexissent, subsequuti hostibus appropinquârunt.

XXVI. Pugnatum est ab utrisque acriter; nostri tamen, quòd neque ordines servare, neque firmiter insistere, neque signa subsequi poterant, atque alius

aliā ex navi, quibuscumque signis occurrerat, se aggregabat, magno opere perturbabantur. Hostes verò, notis omnibus vadis, ubi ex litore aliquos singulares ex navi egredientes conspexerant, incitatis equis impeditos adoriebantur: plures paucos circumsistebant: alii ab latere aperto in universos tela conjiciebant. Quod quum animum advertisset Cæsar, scaphas longarum navium, item speculatoria navigia militibus compleri jussit, et, quos laborantes conspexerat, iis subsidia submittebat. Nostri, simul in arido constiterunt, suis omnibus consequutis, in hostes impetum fecerunt, atque eos in fugam dederunt, neque longiùs prosequi potuerunt, quòd equites cursum tenere atque insulam capere non potuerant. Hoc unum ad pristinam fortunam Cæsari defuit.

XXVII. Hostes proelio superati, simul atque se ex fugā receperunt, statim ad Cæsarem legatos de pace miserunt: obsides daturus, quæque imperâset sese facturos, polliciti sunt. Unà cum his legatis Commius Atrebas venit, quem supra demonstraveram a Cæsare in Britanniam præmissum. Hunc illi e navi egressum, quum ad eos oratoris modo imperatoris mandata perferret, comprehenderant atque in vincula conjecerant: tum, proelio facto, remiserunt et in petendā pace ejus rei culpam in multitudinem contulerunt, et propter imprudentiam ut ignosceretur, petiverunt. Cæsar questus, quòd, quum ultro in continentem legatis missis pacem ab se petissent, bellum sine causā intulissent, ignoscere imprudentiæ dixit, obsidesque imperavit: quorum

illi partem statim dederunt, partem, ex longinquis locis arcessitam, paucis diebus sese daturos dixerunt. Interea suos remigrare in agros jusserunt, principesque undique convenire et se civitatesque suas Cæsari commendare cœperunt.

XXVIII. His rebus pace confirmatâ, post diem quartum, quàm est in Britanniam ventum, naves octodecim, de quibus suprâ demonstratum est, quæ equites sustulerant, ex superiore portu leni vento solverunt. Quæ quum appropinquarent Britannîæ, et ex castris viderentur, tanta tempestas subito coorta est, ut nulla earum cursum tenere posset, sed aliæ eòdem, unde erant profectæ, referrentur; aliæ ad inferiorem partem insulæ, quæ est propius solis occasum, magno sui cum periculo dejicerentur: quæ tamen, anchoris jactis, quum fluctibus complerentur, necessario adversâ nocte in altum provectæ, continentem petierunt.

XXIX. Eâdem nocte accidit, ut esset luna plena, qui dies maritimos æstūs maximos in Oceano efficere consuevit; nostrisque id erat incognitum. Ita uno tempore et longas naves, quibus Cæsar exercitum transportandum curaverat, quasque in aridum subduxerat, æstus complebat; et onerarias, quæ ad anchoras erant deligatæ, tempestas afflictabat; neque ulla nostris facultas aut administrandi, aut auxiliandi, dabatur. Compluribus navibus fractis, reliquæ quum essent—funibus, anchoris, reliquisque armamentis amissis—ad navigandum inutiles, magna (id quod necesse erat accidere)

totius exercitus perturbatio facta est: neque enim naves erant aliæ, quibus reportari possent; et omnia deerant, quæ ad reficiendas eas usui sunt, et, quòd omnibus constabat hiemari in Gallia oportere, frumentum his in locis in hiemem provisum non erat.

XXX. Quibus rebus cognitis, principes Britanniae, qui post proelium factum ad ea, quæ jusserat Cæsar, facienda convenerant, inter se colloquuti, quum equites et naves et frumentum Romanis deesse intelligerent, et paucitatem militum ex castrorum exiguitate cognoscerent, quæ hoc erant etiam angustiora, quòd sine impedimentis Cæsar legiones transportaverat, optimum factu esse duxerunt, rebellionem factā, frumento commeatuque nostros prohibere, et rem in hiemem producere, quòd, iis superatis aut reditu interclusis, neminem postea belli inferendi causā in Britanniam transiturum confidebant. Itaque, rursus conjuratione factā, paulatim ex castris discedere, ac suos clam ex agris deducere cœperunt.

XXXI. At Cæsar, etsi nondum eorum consilia cognoverat, tamen et ex eventu navium suarum, et ex eo, quòd obsides dare intermiserant, fore id, quod accidit, suspicabatur. Itaque ad omnes casus subsidia comparabat: nam et frumentum ex agris quotidie in castra conferebat, et, quæ gravissimè afflictæ erant naves, earum materiā atque ære ad reliquas reficiendas utebatur, et, quæ ad eas res erant usui, ex continenti comportari jubebat. Itaque,

quum id summo studio a militibus administraretur, duodecim navibus amissis, reliquis ut navigari commodè posset, effecit.

XXXII. Dum ea geruntur, legione ex consuetudine unā frumentatum missā, quæ appellabatur septima, neque ullā ad id tempus belli suspicione interpositā, quum pars hominum in agris remaneret, pars etiam in castra ventitaret, ii, qui pro portis castrorum in statione erant, Cæsari renuntiârunt, pulverem majorem, quàm consuetudo ferret, in eā parte videri, quam in partem legio iter fecisset. Cæsar id, quod erat, suspicatus, aliquid novi a barbaris initum consilii, cohortes, quæ in stationibus erant, secum in eam partem proficisci, duas ex reliquis in stationem succedere, reliquas armari et confestim sese subsequi jussit. Quum paulo longiùs a castris processisset, suos ab hostibus premi, atque ægrè sustinere, et, confertā legione, ex omnibus partibus tela conjici, animum advertit. Nam quòd, omni ex reliquis partibus demesso frumento, pars una erat reliqua, suspicati hostes huc nostros esse venturos, noctu in silvis delituerant: tum dispersos, depositis armis, in metendo occupatos, subito adorti, paucis interfectis, reliquos incertis ordinibus perturbaverant: simul equitatu atque essedis circumdederant.

XXXIII. Genus hoc est ex essedis pugnae: primò per omnes partes perequitant, et tela conjiciunt, atque ipso terrore equorum, et strepitu rotarum, ordines plerumque perturbant; et, quum se

inter equitum turmas insinuaverint, ex essedis desiliunt et pedibus præliantur. Aurigæ interim paulatim ex prælio excedunt, atque ita curru se collocant, ut, si illi a multitudine hostium premantur, expeditum ad suos receptum habeant. Ita mobilitatem equitum, stabilitatem peditum, in præliis præstant; ac tantum usu quotidiano et exercitatione efficiunt, uti, in declivi ac præcipiti loco, incitatos equos sustinere, et brevi moderari ac flectere, et per temonem percurrere, et in iugo insistere, et inde se in currus citissimè recipere consuerint.

XXXIV. Quibus rebus, perturbatis nostris novitate pugnae, tempore opportunissimo Cæsar auxilium tulit: namque ejus adventu hostes constiterunt, nostri se ex timore receperunt. Quo facto, ad lacessendum et ad committendum prælium alienum esse tempus arbitratus, suo se loco continuit, et, brevi tempore intermisso, in castra legiones reduxit. Dum hæc geruntur, nostris omnibus occupatis, qui erant in agris, reliqui discesserunt. Sequuntæ sunt continuos complures dies tempestates, quæ et nostros in castris continerent, et hostem a pugna prohiberent. Interim barbari nuntios in omnes partes dimiserunt, paucitatemque nostrorum militum suis prædicaverunt, et, quanta prædæ faciendæ atque in perpetuum sui liberandi facultas daretur, si Romanos castris expulissent, demonstraverunt. His rebus celeriter magnâ multitudine peditatus equitatusque coactâ, ad castra venerunt.

XXXV. Cæsar, etsi idem, quod superioribus

diebus acciderat, fore videbat, ut, si essent hostes pulsi, celeritate periculum effugerent; tamen nactus equites circiter triginta, quos Commius Atrebas, de quo antè dictum est, secum transportaverat, legiones in acie pro castris constituit. Commisso proelio, diutius nostrorum militum impetum hostes ferre non potuerunt, ac terga verterunt. Quos tanto spatio sequuti, quantum cursu et viribus efficere potuerunt, complures ex iis occiderunt; deinde, omnibus longè latèque afflictis incensisque, se in castra receperunt.

XXXVI. Eodem die legati, ab hostibus missi ad Cæsarem de pace, venerunt. His Cæsar numerum obsidum, quem antea imperaverat, duplicavit, eosque in continentem adduci iussit, quòd, propinquâ die æquinoctii, infirmis navibus, hiemi navigationem subjiciendam non existimabat. Ipse, idoneam tempestatem nactus, paulò post mediam noctem naves solvit, quæ omnes incolumes ad continentem pervenerunt; sed ex his onerariæ duæ eosdem, quos reliquæ, portūs capere non potuerunt, et paulo infrâ delatæ sunt.

XXXVII. Quibus ex navibus quum essent expositi milites circiter trecenti, atque in castra contenderent, Morini, quos Cæsar, in Britanniam proficiscens, pacatos reliquerat, spe prædæ adducti, primò non ita magno suorum numero circumsteterunt, ac, si sese interfici nollent, arma ponere jusserunt. Quum illi, orbe facto, sese defenderent, celeriter ad clamorem hominum circiter millia sex

convenerunt. Quā re nuntiātā, Cæsar omnem ex castris equitatum suis auxilio misit. Interim nostri milites impetum hostium sustinuerunt, atque ampliùs horis quatuor fortissimè pugnauerunt, et, paucis vulneribus acceptis, complures ex iis occiderunt. Postea verò quàm equitatus noster in conspectum venit, hostes abjectis armis terga vterunt, magnusque eorum numerus est occisus.

XXXVIII. Cæsar postero die Titum Labienum legatum, cum iis legionibus, quas ex Britannīā re-duxerat, in Morinos, qui rebellionem fecerant, misit. Qui, quum propter siccitates paludum, quò se reciperent, non haberent—quo perfugio superiore anno fuerant usi—omnes fere in potestatem Labieni venerunt. At Quintus Titurius et Lucius Cotta, legati, qui in Menapiorum fines legiones duxerant, omnibus eorum agris vastatis, frumentis succisis, ædificiis incensis, quòd Menapii se omnes in densissimas silvas abdiderant, se ad Cæsarem receperunt. Cæsar in Belgis omnium legionum hiberna constituit. Eò duæ omnino civitates ex Britannīā obsides miserunt ; reliquæ neglexerunt. His rebus gestis, ex literis Cæsaris dierum viginti supplicatio a Senatu decreta est.

# VOCABULARY.

## ABBREVIATIONS.

a. or act. . . active.	irr. or irreg. irregular.
abl. . . . . ablative.	m. . . . . masculine.
acc. . . . . accusative.	n. or neut. neuter.
acc. to . . . according to.	nom. . . . . nominative
adj. . . . . adjective.	num. . . . . numeral.
adv. . . . . adverb.	obso. . . . . obsolete.
c = cum. . . with.	ord. . . . . ordinal.
cf. = confer compare.	p. or part. . . participle.
ch. . . . . chapter.	pa. . . . . participial adj.
comm. gen. common gender.	pass. . . . . passive.
comp. . . . . comparative degree.	perf. . . . . perfect.
conj. . . . . conjunction.	pers. . . . . person, personal.
contr. . . . . contracted.	pluperf. . . pluperfect.
dat. . . . . dative.	plur. . . . . plural.
def. defect. defective.	pos. . . . . positive degree.
dem. demonstr. demonstrative.	poss. . . . . possessive.
dep. . . . . deponent.	prep. . . . . preposition.
desid. . . . . desiderative.	pres. . . . . present.
dissyll. . . . dissyllable.	prob. . . . . probably.
esp. . . . . especially.	pron. . . . . pronoun.
etym. . . . . etymology.	[§ ] . . . . . paragraph in Pub-
f. . . . . feminine.	lic Schools Latin
folld. . . . . followed.	Primer.
fr. . . . . from.	rel. . . . . relative.
freq. . . . . frequentative.	Sans. . . . . Sanscrit.
fut. . . . . future.	semi-dep. . semi-deponent.
gen. . . . . genitive.	sing. . . . . singular.
gov. . . . . governing.	subj. . . . . subjunctive.
Gr. . . . . Greek.	sup. . . . . superlative; supine.
imperf. . . . imperfect.	trisyll. . . . trisyllable.
inch. . . . . inchoative.	t. t. . . . . technical term.
ind. or indic. indicative.	uncontr. . . uncontracted.
indecl. . . . . indeclinable.	v. a. . . . . verb active.
indef. . . . . indefinite.	v. dep. . . . . verb deponent.
inf. or infin. infinitive.	v. n. . . . . verb neuter.
intens. . . . . intensive.	voc. . . . . vocative.
interj. . . . . interjection.	= . . . . . equal to.
interrog. . . interrogative.	

N.B.—The figures before v. a., v. dep., and v. n., denote the conjugation of the verb.

Where the etymology is not given, the word is of very uncertain or unknown origin.

Such forms and meanings of words, as do not belong to the text, are not inserted in the Vocabulary.

# VOCABULARY.

N.B. For ADDENDA see p. 80

**ab** (a), prep. gov. abl.: 1. *From, away from.*—2. *On the side of; in the direction of.*—3. Without Abl. of place, and in combination with Abl. of distance: *Away, off*: *ab millibus passuum octo, eight miles off*, ch. 22.—4. *On, at, in.*—5. Of the agent: *By* [akin to Gr. *ἀπ-ό*; Sans. *ap-a*].

**ab-do**, dīdi, dītum, dēre, 3. v. a. [āb, "away"; do, "to put"] ("To put away or remove"; hence) With personal pron. in reflexive force: *To hide, or conceal, one's self* by withdrawing.—*Folld.* by *in* with Acc.: *To go into a place and hide one's self.*

**abjectus**, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *abjicio*.

**ab-jicio**, jēci, jectum, jicere, 3. v. a. [for *ab-jācio*; fr. āb, "away"; jācio, "to throw"] *To throw, or fling, away.*—*Pass.*: *ab-jictor*, jectus sum, jici.

**ab-sum**, fūi, esse, v. n. [āb, "away"; sum, "to be"] *To be away; to be absent or distant.*

**ac**; see *atque*.

**ac-cēdo**, cessi, cessum, cēdere, 3. v. n. [for *ad-cēdo*; fr. ad, "to"; cēdo, "to go"] 1. *To go to or up to; to draw near, approach.*—2. *To be added.*—*Impers.*: *accessit, it was added.*

**acceptus**, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *accipio*.

**ac-cīdo**, cīdi, no sup., cīdere, 3. v. n. [for *ad-cādo*; fr. ad, "upon"; cādo, "to fall"] ("To fall upon"; hence) *To fall out, happen, come to pass.*

**accipiens**, a, um, Gerundive of *accipio*.

**ac-cīpio**, cēpi, ceptum, cīpere, 3. v. a. [for *ad-cāpio*; fr. ad, "to"; cāpio, "to take"] ("To take to" one's self; hence) *To receive.*—*Pass.*: *ac-cīpor*, ceptus sum, cīpi.

**ac-ies**, īsi, f. [AC, root of *ac-tio*, "to sharpen"] ("An edge or sharp edge"; hence) *Milit. t. t.: Order, or line, of battle.*

**acr-iter**, adv. [acer, *acr-is*, "sharp"] *Sharply, vigorously.*

**Comp.**: *acr-lus*; *Sup.*: *acer-rime*.)

**ād**, prep. gov. acc.: 1. *To, up to.*—2. *At, on.*—3. *Towards, in the direction of.*—4. *To or for.*—5. *For the purpose of.*—6. *According to, after.*—7. In replies: *To, unto.*

**ad-dūco**, duxi, ductum, dūcere, 3. v. a. [ād, "to"; dūco, "to lead"] 1. *To lead, or bring, to or up.*—2. *To bring into a habit, etc.*—3. *To lead on, induce.*—*Pass.*: *ad-dūcor*, ductus sum, duci

**adductus**, a, um, P. perf. pass. of **addūco**.

**ādēgēram**, pluperf. indic. of **adigo**.

1. **ād-ēo**, **ivi** or **ii**, **itum**, **ire**, v. n. [**ād**, "to"; **ēo**, "to go"] *To go to, approach.*

2. **ād-ēo**, adv. [prob. for **ād-ēom**; fr. **ād**, "to or up to"; **ēom** (= **ēum**), old acc. of pron. **is**] ("To, or up to, this"; hence) *So, so much, so very.*

**ādhibendus**, a, um, Gerundive of **ādhibeo**.

**ād-hībēo**, **hībui**, **hībītum**, **hībēre**, 2. v. a. [for **ād-hābēo**; fr. **ād**, "to"; **hābēo**, "to hold"] ("To hold to" something; hence) *Of a plan, etc. : With in c. Acc. : To admit to, take into. — Pass. : ād-hībēor*, **hībītus sum**. **hībēri**.

**ād-igo**, **ēgi**, **actum**, **igēre**, 3. v. a. [for **ād-āgo**; fr. **ād**, "to"; **ago**, "to drive"] ("To drive to"; hence) *Of piles, etc. : To drive home, ram in.*

**ādī-tus**, **tūs**, m. [**ādēo**, "to go to," through root **ADI**] ("A going to"; hence) *Means of approach, access.*

**ādīsem**, pluperf. subj. of 1. **ādēo**.

**adjectus**, a, um, P. perf. pass. of **adjicō**.

**ad-jīcō**, **jēcī**, **jectum**, **jīcēre**, 3. v. a. [for **ād-jācō**; fr. **ād**, "on or upon"; **jācō**, "to cast"] *To cast, or throw, upon. — Pass. : ad-jīcior*, **jectus sum**. **jīcī**.

**administrandi**, Gerund in **dī** fr. **administro**.

**ad-mīnistro**, **mīnistrāvi**, **mīnistrātum**, **mīnistrāre**, 1. v. a. [**ād**, "to"; **mīnistro**, "to act the part of a minister or servant"] ("To act the part of a minister to"; hence) *To take in hand, manage; to execute, carry out, perform. — Pass. : ad-mīnistror*, **mīnistrātus sum**, **mīnistrārī**.

**ad-mitto**, **misi**, **missum**,

**mittēre**, 3. v. a. [**ād**, "to"; **mitto**, "to allow to go"] ("To allow to go to" one's self; hence) *Of disgrace, a disgraceful act, etc. : To incur, commit.*

**ād-ōrior**, **ortus sum**, **ōriri**, 4. v. dep. [**ād**, "against"; **ōrior**, "to rise"] ("To rise against"; hence) *To attack, assault, assail.*

**ādortus**, a, um, P. perf. of **ādōrior**.

**adven-tus**, **tūs**, m. [**advēno**, "to come to"] ("A coming to" a person or thing; hence, the act being regarded as complete) *Arrival.*

1. **adver-sus**, **sa**, **sum**, adj. [for **advert-sus**, fr. **advert-o**, "to turn towards"] ("Turned towards"; hence, "opposite, contrary"; hence) *Unfavourable.*

2. **ad-versus**, prep. gov. acc. [**ād**, "towards"; **versus**, "turned"] ("Turned towards"; hence) *In hostile sense : Against.*

**ad-verto**, **verti**, **versum**, **vertēre**, 3. v. a. [**ād**, "to"; **verto**, "to turn"] *To turn to or towards : animum advertēre*, *to turn the mind to a thing, i.e. to perceive, observe.*

**ædific-ium**, **ii**, n. [**ædific-o**, "to build"] *A building of any kind.*

**ægr-e**, adv. [**æger**, **ægr-i**, "ill, sick"] ("After the manner of the *æger*"; hence) *With difficulty.*

**æqu-i-noct-ium**, **ii**, n. [**æqu-us**, "equal"; (i) connecting vowel; **nox**, **noct-is**, "night"] ("The thing pertaining to equal night"; hence) *The equinox.*

**æquus**, a, um, adj. ("Pertaining to one" kind, nature, etc.; hence, "level, smooth, even"; hence) *Fair, just, equitable* [akin to Sans. *ekas*, "one"].

**æs**, **æris**, n. *Bronze, copper* [akin to Sans. *ayas*, "iron"].

**æs-tas**, **tatis**, f. ("The burn-

ing season"; hence) *Summer* [akin to αἶθ-ω, "to burn"].

æs-tus, tūs, m. ("A burning"; hence, of fire, "a waving, or rolling, motion"; hence) *Of the sea: The tide.*

afflictus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of affligo.

af-fligo, flixi, flictum, fligēre, 3. v. a. [for ad-fligo; fr. ād, "to"; fligo, "to dash or strike"] ("To dash or strike to" the ground; "to overthrow"; hence) *Of vessels: To shatter, damage.*—Pass.: af-fligor, flictus sum, fligi.

āger, āgri, m. 1. *A field, land.* Plur.: *Fields, the country.*—2. *Territory* [akin to Sans. *ajr-as*; Gr. ἀγρός; cf. English *acre*].

ag-grēgo, grēgāvi, grēgātum, grēgāre, 1. v. a. [for ad-grēgo; fr. ād, "to"; grex, grē-is, "a flock"] ("To lead to a flock"; hence) *Fold.* by Personal pron. in reflexive force and Dat.: *To attach one's self, etc., to.*

ag-men, mīnis, n. [āg-o] ("That which is put in motion"; hence) 1. *The march, or passage, of an army.*—2. *An army on march; a column advancing, etc.*

āgo, āgi, actum, āgēre, 3. v. a. ("To put, or set, in motion"; hence) 1. *To drive.*—2. *Of actions in general: To do, perform, undertake.*—Pass.: āgor, actus sum, āgi [Gr. ἀγω].

āgr-i-cul-tūra, tūræ, f. [for āgr-i-col-tūra; fr. āger, āgr-i; (i) connecting vowel; cōlo, "to till"] *A tilling of the land; tillage, agriculture.*

ālācr-itas, itātis, f. [ālācer, ālācr-is, "quick, active"] ("The state, or quality, of the alacer"; hence) *Alacrity, ardour.*

ālī-ēnus, ēna, enum, adj. [ālī-us, "another"] 1. *Belonging to another.*—2. *Unfavourable, unsuitable: fold.* by ad at ch. 34.

ālī-qui, qua, quod (Gen.: ālīcūsus; Dat.: ālīcui; Plur.: ālī-qui, quæ, qua), indef. pron. adj. [ālī-us; qui (indefinite pron.), "any"] ("Another be it any"; hence) *Some.*

ālī-quis, quid (Gen.: ālīcūsus; Dat.: ālīcui; Fem. Sing. and Neut. Plur. not used), indef. pron. subst. [ālī-us; quis] *Some one, somebody; something.*—Neut. with Gen. of 1st or 2nd decl.: *Something of=some.*

ālī-quot, indef. num. adj. indecl. [ālī-us; quot, "as many"] *Some, several.*

ālī-iter, adv. [ālī-is, old form of ālī-us] *In another manner, otherwise.*

ālī-us, īa, īud (Gen.: ālīus; Dat.: ālīi), adj. *Another, other, of many: ālīus... ālīus, one... another.*—As Subst.: ālīi, ōrum, m. plur. *Other persons, others: ālīi... ālīi, some... others* [akin to ἀλλ-λος].

ālī-o, ūl, ītum and tum, ēre, 3. v. a.: 1. *To nourish, maintain, etc.*—2. *To foster, cherish* [akin to Gr. ἀλ-θω, "to make to grow"].

Alp-es, īum, f. plur. ("The high things," or "the white things") *The Alps; the lofty mountain-range between Italy, France, and Switzerland* [akin either to Celtic *Alp*, "a height or eminence"; or to Gr. ἀλφ-ός, "white"].

al-ter, tēra, tērum (Gen.: altērius; Dat.: altēri), adj. *The other of two: alter... alter, the one... the other.*

alt-ītūdo, ītūdīnis, f. [alt-us, "high"] "The quality of the altus"; hence) *Depth of a river.*

altum, ī; see altus.

al-tus, ta, tum, adj. [āl-o, "to nourish"] ("Nourished; grown great, or increased, by nourishment"; hence) 1. *High,*

*lofty*.—2. *Deep*.—As Subst.: *altum*, *l*, *n*. *The deep; the main or open sea*.

*Ambivariti*, *ōrum*, *m*, plur. *The Ambivariti*; a people of ancient Gaul, near the Mosa (Meuse).

*amic-itia*, *itiæ*, *f*. [*amic-us*, "a friend"] ("The quality of the *amicus*"; hence) *Friendship*.

1. *am-icus*, *ica*, *icum*, *adj*. [*am-o*] *Loving, friendly, kind*.—As Subst.: *amicus*, *l*, *m*. *A friend*.

2. *amicus*, *l*; see 1. *amicus*.  
*amissus*, *a*, *um*, *P*, perf. pass. of *amitto*.

*ā-mitto*, *miſi*, *miſſum*, *mitt-ere*, *3. v. a.* [*ā*, "from"; *mitto*, "to let go"] ("To let go from one; to let slip"; hence) *To lose*.—Pass.: *ā-mittor*, *miſſus sum*, *mitti*.

*ampl-itūdo*, *itūdinis*, *f*. [*ampl-us*, "ample"] ("The quality of the *amplus*"; hence) *Extent, size, etc.*

*amplius*, *comp. adv.* [*adverbial neut. sing. of amplior, comp. of amplius*] 1. *Of time: More, longer, further*.—2. *Of number: More, beyond: non amplius octingentos equites, eight hundred cavalry, no more, i.e. not more than eight hundred cavalry*.

*am-pl-us*, *a*, *um*, *adj*. [*am*, "around"; *pl-ēo*, "to fill"] ("Filled around"; hence, "of large extent"; hence) 1. *Ample, extensive*.—2. *Noble, distinguished, illustrious*. *Comp.*: *amplior*; *Sup.*: *ampl-issimus*.

*an*, *conj*. [*prob. a primitive word*] *Introducing the second half of a disjunctive sentence: Or: an . . . an, whether . . . or; see, also, ne*.

*ancōra*, *æ*, *f*. *An anchor: in ancoris, at anchor* [*ἀγκυρα*].

*angus-tus*, *ta*, *tum*, *adj*. [*for angor-tus; fr. angor, "compress-*

*ion*"] ("Provided with *angor*"; hence, "drawn together"; hence) *Narrow, contracted, close*.

*ān-īmus*, *imi*, *m*. ("The rational soul, or intellectual principle," in man; hence) *Mind* [*akin to Sans. root AN, "to breathe"*].

*an-nus*, *ni*, *m*. ("That which goes" round; hence) *A year* [*akin to Sans. root AM, "to go"*].

*ante*, *adv. and prep.*: 1. *Adv.: Before, previously*.—2. *Prep. gov. acc.: Before* [*akin to Sans. ati, "beyond"; Gr. ἀντί, "over against"*].

*ant-ēā*, *adv.* [*prob. for ant-eam; fr. ant-e, "before"; eam, acc. sing. fem. of pron. is, "this, that"*] ("Before this or that time") *Formerly, previously, once, etc.*

*antē-cēdo*, *cessi*, *cessum*, *cēdēre*, *3. v. n.* [*ante, "before"; cēdo, "to go"*] 1. *To go on forwards*.—2. *With Acc. dependent on prep. In verb: To go on before, precede*.

*antenna*, *æ*, *f*. ("The extended thing"; hence) *A sail-yard* [*akin to ἀντεινῶν, "to extend"*].

*antēpōnendus*, *a*, *um*, *Gerundive of antēpōno*.

*antē-pōno*, *pōsi*, *pōsitum*, *pōnēre*, *3. v. a.* [*ante, "before"; pōno, "to put"*] *To put, or place, before; to take precedence of; sometimes with Dat.* [§ 106, a].

*āper-tus*, *ta*, *tum*, *adj*. [*āp-er-ō*, "to uncover"] *Uncovered, unprotected, exposed*.

*appellātus*, *a*, *um*, *P*, perf. pass. of *appellor*.

*ap-pello*, *pellāvi*, *pellātum*, *pellāre*, *l. v. a.* (*In reflexive force: "To bring one's self to" a person in order to address him, etc.; hence*) *With second acc.* [§ 99]: *To call a person something*.—*In Pass. with Nom.*

[§ 87, D, a]: *To be called or named*.—Pass.: **ap-pellor**, *pellātus sum*, *pellāri*.

**ap-prōpinquo**, *prōpinquāvi*, *prōpinquātum*, *prōpinquāre*, 1. v. n. [for *ad-prōpinquo*; fr. *ād*, "to"; *prōpinquo*, "to draw near"] With Dat. [§ 106, (1)]: *To draw near to, approach*.

**āp-ud**, prep. gov. acc. [prob. *āp-o*, "to lay hold of"] *With, amongst*.

**āqu-a**, æ, f. *Water* [akin to Sans. *ap*, "water"].

**āquā-tiō**, *tīōnis*, f. [*āqu(a)-or*, "to fetch water"] *A fetching of water; a watering*.

**āquī-la**, læ, f. ("The quick, or rapid, one") *An eagle* [akin to Gr. *ἄλ-υς*, "swift"; Sans. *dsu*, "quickly"].

**Aquitānus**, i, m. *One of the Aquilani, an Aquitanian; a people of Southern Gaul*.

**arbītrātus**, a, um, P. perf. of *arbitror*.

**arbītr-or**, *ātus sum*, *āri*, 1. v. dep. [*arbīter*, *arbītr-i*, "an umpire"] ("To act the part of an *arbiter*"; hence) *To hold as true in one's mind; to suppose, deem, consider, regard, think, etc.*

**arbor**, *ōris*, f. *A tree*.

**arcessītus**, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *arcesso*.

**ar-ces-so**, *sīvi*, *sītum*, *sēre*, 3. v. a. [for *ar-ced-so*; fr. *ar* (= *ad*), "to"; *cēd-o*, "to go"] (In causative force: "to cause to go, or come, to" one; hence) *To call, summon, send for, etc.*—Pass.: **ar-ces-sor**, *sītus sum*, (inf. as if of 4th Conj.) *siri*.

**ār-īdus**, *īda*, *īdum*, adj. [*ār-ēo*, "to be dry"] *Dry*.—As Subst.: **ārīdum**, i, n. *Dry land*: ch. 24.

**Arīovīstus**, i, m. *Arīovīstus*; a German king defeated by Cæsar.

**ar-ma**, *mōrum*, n. plur.

("Things adapted" to any purpose; hence, "implements"; hence) *Arms, weapons* [prob. *āp-o*, "to adapt"].

**armā-menta**, *mentōrum*, n. plur. [*arm(a)-o*, "to equip"] ("Things serving to equip"; hence) Of a ship: *Tackling*, i.e. rigging, sails, cables, etc.

**armātus**, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *armo*.—As Subst.: **arm-āti**, *ōrum*, m. plur. *Armed men*.

**arm-o**, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1. v. a. [*arm-a*] *To furnish with arms or weapons; to arm*.—Pass.: **arm-or**, *ātus sum*, *āri*.

**art-e**, adv. [*art-us*, "close"] *Closely*. **art-ius**, Comp.: **art-issīme**. (Sup.: *art-issīme*).

**artūs**, comp. adv.: see *arta*.

**assūē-fāciō**, *fēci*, *factum*, *fācere*, 3. v. [*assue-sco*, "to accustom"; *facio*, "to make"] *To make accustomed, accustom, habituate*: at ch. 1 with Abl.

**assūēfactus**, a, um, P. pass. part. of *assūēfāciō*.

**āt**, conj. *But* [akin to Sans. *atha*, Gr. *ἀρ-ἀρ*, "but"].

**at-que** (*ac*), conj. [for *ad-que*; fr. *ād*, "in addition"; *quē*, "and"] 1. *And also; and*.—2. With comparative adjectives, or words expressing dissimilarity, difference, contrariety, etc.: *Than; contra atque, otherwise than, contrary to what*.—3. After words denoting similarity, etc.: *As, with: simul atque, as soon as*.—4. After negative proposition; *But*: ch. 35.

**Atrēbas**, *ātis*; see *Atrebates*.

**Atrēbātes**, um, m. plur. *The Atrebrates; a people of Gallia Belgica (in modern district of Artois, or Dép. du Pas-de-Calais)*.—Sing.: **Atrēbas**, *ātis*, m. *One of the Atrebrates*.

**at-tingo**, *tīgi*, *tactum*, *ting-ēre*, 3. v. a. [for *ad-tango*; fr. *ād*, "against"; *tango*, "to

touch"] ("To touch against"; hence) 1. *To touch on, border upon.*—2. *To arrive at, reach.*

**at-tribūo**, tribūi, tribūtum, tribūere, 3. v. a. [for ad-tribūo; fr. ad, "to"; tribūo, "to give"] *To give, or assign, to.*—Pass.: **at-tributor**, tribūtus sum, tribūi.

**auctor-itas**, Itātis, f. [auctor, "a producer"] ("The quality, etc., of the auctor"; hence, "a producing" of a thing; hence) *Weight of character, influence, authority.*

**audac-ter**, adv. [audax, audāc-is, "bold"] *Boldly.*

**audēo**, ausus sum, audēre, 2. v. semi-dep. *To dare, or venture, to do something.*

**audiendus**, a, um, Gerundive of audire.

**aud-īo**, īvi or īi, Itum, īre, 4. v. a. ("To give ear to"; hence) 1. *To hear.*—2. *To listen to.*—Pass.: **aud-īor**, Itus sum, īri [akin to aīs (= oīs), aūr-ōs, "ear"].

**audi-tio**, tīōnis, f. [audi-o] ("A hearing"; hence) *Hearsay, rumour.*

**auditus**, a, um, P. perf. pass. of audire.

**augēo**, auxi, auctum, augēre, 2. v. a. *To increase, augment.*—Pass.: **augēor**, auctus sum, augēri [akin to αυξάνω].

**aur-īga**, īgæ, m. [prob. aur-ēs, "a head-stall"] ("He who manages the aurea"; hence) *A driver, charioteer.*

**Aurunculeius**, īi, m. *Aurunculeius*; a Roman name: see Cotta.

**aut**, conj. *Or: aut... aut, either... or.*

**aut-em**, conj.: 1. *But, on the other hand.*—2. *Besides, further, moreover* [akin to αὐτ-άπ].

**auxiliandi**, Gerund in di fr. auxilior.

**auxilī-or**, ātus sum, āri, 1.

v. dep. [auxilī-um] *To give aid or assistance; to help, assist.*

**auxil-ium**, īi, n. [prob. fr. obsol. adj. auxil-is (= aug-sil-is fr. aug-ēo), "increasing"] ("The quality, or state, of the auxilis"; hence) 1. *Help, aid, assistance, succour: auxilium ferre, to bring help or succour.*—2. Plur.: *Auxiliary troops or forces; auxiliaries.*

**ā-vi-s**, is, f. *A bird* [akin to Sans. vī, "a bird"; a is a prefix].

**āvus**, ī, m. *A grandfather.*

**barbārus**, ī, m. [barbarus (adj.), "barbarian"] *A barbarian.*

**Bātāvi**, ōrum, m. plur. *The Batavi.*

**Belgæ**, ārum, m. plur. *The Belgæ; a warlike people of German and Celtic origin, in the northern part of Gaul.*

**bellandi**, Gerund in di fr. bello.

**bellic-ōsus**, ōsa, ōsum, adj. [bellic-us, "warlike"] *Very warlike, martial.* ~~137~~ (Comp.: bellicōs-ior); Sup.: bellicōs-issimus.

**bell-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. [bell-um] *To wage war; to war.*

**b-ellum**, ellī, n. [old form dū-ellum; fr. dūo, "two"] ("A contest, etc., between two parties"; hence) *War, warfare: bellum inferre, to make war; with Dat., to make war upon.*

**bī-ni**, næ, na, num. distributive adj. plur. [bī=bis, "twice"] ("Pertaining to twice"; hence, "two apiece"; hence) *Two, a pair of.*

**bī-pēd-ālis**, āle, adj. [bī (= bis), "twice"; pes, pēd-is, "a foot," as a measure] ("Belonging to twice a foot"; hence) *Two feet thick, broad, or long.*

**brēv-is**, e, adj. *Short.*—Adverbial Abl., brēvi, *In a short*

*time, i.e. with great rapidity.*  
 [Comp.: brev-lor]; Sup.: brev-issimus [akin to βραχ-ύς].

**Britanni**, ōrum, m. plur. *The Britons.*

**Britann-ia**, -iæ, f. [Britann-i]  
*The country of the Britanni; Britain.*

**cădo**, cecidi, căsum, cădere, 3. v. n.: 1. *To fall, fall down.*—2. *To fall dead, die* [akin to Sans. root çad, "to fall"].

**Căsar**, -aris, m. ("Hairy One") *Căsar*; a cognomen in the Julian family at Rome; esp. Caius Julius, the first Roman emperor, assassinated by Brutus and Cassius [akin to Sans. keça, "hair"].

**Caius**, i, m. *Caius*; a Roman name.

**căpiendus**, a, um, Gerundive of căpio.

**căpio**, cēpi, captum, căpēre, 3. v. a.: 1. *To take, in the widest sense of the word.*—2. *Of arms: To take up.*—3. *Of a place: To reach, arrive at, esp. by ship.*—4. *To take by force of arms, seize, etc.*—5. *Of a plan: To form, to adopt.*—Pass.: capior, captus sum, căpi.

1. **captus**, a, um, P. perf. pass. of căpio.

2. **cap-tus**, tus, m. [căp-io, "to take with the mind, to comprehend"] ("A taking with the mind," etc.; hence) *Notion, view, etc.*

**căp-ut**, Itis, n.: 1. *The head.*—2. *A person, a man, etc.*—3. *Of rivers: The mouth, embouchure* [akin to Sans. kapāla, Gr. κεφαλή].

**carrus**, i, m. A two-wheeled cart for heavy loads.

**castra**, ōrum, n. plur. *A camp or encampment*, as containing several soldiers' tents or huts

*Cæs. IV.*

[prob. for skad-trum; akin to Sans. root skad, "to cover"].

**causa**, æ, f.: 1. *A cause, reason.*—2. *Adverbial Abl.: With Gen. or Gerund in di: For the purpose of; on account of.*

**cēcidi**, P. ind. of cădo.

**cěl-er**, -ēris, -ēre, adj. [CEL, root of cel-lo, "to urge on"] ("Urged on"; hence) *Swift, rapid, quick.*

**cělēr-itas**, Itātis, f. [celer, "swift"] ("The quality of the celer"; hence) *Swiftness, speed, celerity.*

**cělēr-iter**, adv. [id.] *Swiftly, speedily, quickly.*

**centum**, num. adj. indecl. *A hundred* [akin to Sans. śatan; Gr. ἑκατόν].

**cert-e**, adv. [cert-us] *Surely, assuredly.*

**certior**, us; see certus.

**cer-tus**, ta, tum, adj. [fr. CER-, root of cer-no, "to decide"] ("Decided"; hence) 1. *Sure, certain.*—2. *Phrase: Certior flēri, (to be made very sure or certain, i.e.) to be informed.* (Comp.: cert-lor; Sup.: cert-issimus.)

**c-ētēri**, -ētēra, -ētēra, adj. plur. (rare in sing.) *The other, the rest; the remaining or remainder of.*

**cibus**, i, m. *Food.*

**circ-iter**, adv. [circ-us, "a circle"] *Of number: About, near, nearly.*

**circum-do**, dēdi, dātum, dāre, 1. v. a. [circum, "around"; do, "to put"] ("To put around"; hence) *To surround, inclose.*

**circum-sisto**, steti, no sup., sistēre, 3. v. a. [circum, "around"; sisto, "to stand"] *To stand around, surround.*

**circum-sto**, stēti, no sup., stāre, 1. v. n. [circum, "around"; sto, "to stand"] *To stand around.*

**circum-vēnio**, vēni, ventum, vēnire, 4. v. a. [circum, "around"; vēnio, "to come"] ("To come around"; hence) *With accessory*

notion of hostility: *To surround, beset*.—Pass.: circum-vēnīor, ventus sum, vēniri.

circumventus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of circumvenio.

cis, prep. gov. acc. *On this side of*.

citā-tus, ta, tum, adj. [cit(a)-o, "to urge on"] ("Urged on"; hence) 1. *Rapid, swift, quick*.—2. In adverbial force: *Rapidly, with rapid course*: ch. 10.

citissime, see cito.

cit-o, adv. [cit-us, "rapid"] *Rapidly, swiftly: citissime, with the utmost rapidity*. 33 (Comp.: cit-lus); Sup.: cit-issime.

citr-a, prep. gov. acc. [citer, citr-i, "on this side"] *On this side of*.

civ-itas, itatis, f. [civ-is, "a citizen"] ("The condition of a civis"; hence, "citizenship"; hence) *A state, commonwealth*.

clam, adv. *Secretly, privately, by stealth* [akin to καλ-ύπτω, "to cover"; cēl-o, "to hide"].

clām-or, ōris, m. [clām-o, "to cry out"] *Outcry, clamour*.

classis, is, f. Of persons summoned for sea service: *A fleet* comprising the ships as well as the men serving in them [κλάσις=κλησις, "a calling"].

cli-ens, entis, comm. gen. [for clu-ens, which is also found; fr. clū-ō, "to hear"] ("The hearing one"; hence, "a client" in Rome; of foreign nations) *A dependant, adherent*.

Cneius, ii, m. *Cnetus*; a Roman name.

cōactus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of cōgo.

cōep-i, isse, v. def. a. and n. [contr. fr. cō-āp-iō; fr. cō (=cum), in "intensive" force; āp-iō, "to lay hold of"] ("I, etc., have laid hold of"; hence) *I, etc., began; I, etc., have begun*.

cōeptus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of cōepi.

cognītus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of cognosco.

cognoscendus, a, um, Gerundive of cognosco.

co-gnosco, gnōvi, gnītum, gnoscere, 3. v. a. [co (=cum), in "augmentative" force; gnosco (=nosco), "to become acquainted with"] ("To become acquainted with on all sides"; hence) 1. *To become thoroughly acquainted with, learn, make inquiry about*.—2. In perf. tenses: *To have knowledge of, to know*.—Pass.: co-gnoscor, gnītus sum, gnosci.

cognōsse, pluperf. subj. of cognosco.

cōgo, cōēgi, cōactum, cōgere, 3. v. a. [contracted fr. cō-āgo; fr. cō (=cum), "together"; āgo, "to drive," etc.] ("To drive together"; hence) 1. *To bring together, collect, assemble*.—2. *To compel, force*.—Pass.: cōgor, cōactus sum, cōgi.

cōhors, tis, f. ("An inclosed place"; hence, "a multitude inclosed," etc., in a place; hence) *A cohort*; the tenth part of a Roman legion.

cōhortātus, a, um, P. perf. of cōhortor.

cō-hortor, hortātus sum, hortāri, 1. v. dep. [co (=cum), in "strengthening" force; hortor, "to exhort"] *To exhort; to encourage, animate*.

collis, is, m. *A hill* [akin to κολώνη].

collōcandus, a, um, Gerundive of collōco.

col-lōco, lōcāvi, lōcātum, lōcāre, 1. v. a. [for con-lōco; fr. con (=cum), in "intensive" force; lōco, "to place"] *To put, place, or station any where*.

col-lōquor, lōquūtus sum, lōqui, 3. v. dep. [for con-lōquor; fr. con (=cum), "together";

**loquor**, "to talk" *To talk together or with a person; to hold a conference, confer with, etc.*

**commēa-tus**, tūs, m. [com-mē(a)-o, "to go to and fro"] ("A going to and fro"; hence, "a means of transport, a convey"; hence) *Provisions, supplies.*

**com-mēmōro**, mēmōrāvī, mēmōrātum, mēmōrāre, 1. v. a. [com(=cum), in "augmentative" force; mēmōro, "to mention"] *To make mention of, recount, relate.*

**com-mendo**, mendāvī, mendātum, mendāre, 1. v. a. [for com-mando; fr. com(=cum), in "augmentative" force; mando, "to commit"] *To commit, or intrust, for protection, etc.*

**commilit-o**, ōnis, m. [commilit-o, "to serve with another as a soldier"] *A fellow-soldier, comrade.*

**commissus**, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *committo*.

**committendus**, a, um, Gerundive of *committo*.

**com-mitto**, misi, missum, mittere, 3. v. a. [com(=cum), "together"; mitto, "to cause to go"] ("To cause to go together"; hence) 1. Of battle: *To engage in, commence.* — 2. With Dat. [§ 106, (3)]: *To trust, intrust.* — Pass.: **com-mittor**, missus sum, mitti.

**Commius**, ūi, m. *Commius*; a chieftain of the Atrebates.

**commōd-e**, adv. [commōd-us, "advantageous"] *Advantageously, favourably.*

**commūnicātus**, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *communico*.

**commūn-īco**, icāvī, icātum, icāre, 1. v. a. [commūn-is, "common"] ("To do, or have, in common" with another; hence) *To share, to impart.* — Pass.: **com-mūn-īcor**, icātus sum, icāri.

**compārātus**, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *comparo*.

**com-pāro**, pāravī, pāratum, pārare, 1. v. a. [com(=cum), "together"; pāro, "to bring or put"] ("To bring, or put, together"; hence) *To make or get ready, prepare.* — Pass.: **compārōr**, pāratus sum, pārari.

**com-pēr-īo**, ī, tum, ire, 4. v. a. [com(=cum), in "augmentative" force; root *PER*, akin to *per-ior*, "to pass through"] ("To go, or pass, through" a thing; hence) *To find out accurately; to ascertain, learn.*

**com-plēo**, plēvī, plētum, plēre, 2. v. a. [com(=cum), in "augmentative" force; plēo, "to fill"] Sometimes with Abl. [§ 119, b]. *To fill completely or entirely with.* — Pass.: **com-plēor**, plētus sum, plēri.

**com-plūres**, plūra (and, sometimes, plūria), adj. [com(=cum), in "augmentative" force; plūres, "very many"] *Very many, several.*

**com-porto**, portāvī, portātum, portāre, 1. v. a. [com(=cum), "together"; porto, "to carry"] *To carry, or bring, together, convey, collect.* — Pass.: **com-portor**, portātus sum, portāri.

**com-prēhendo**, prēhendī, prēhensum, prēhendēre, 3. v. a. [com(=cum), in "augmentative" force; prēhendo, "to lay hold of"] ("To lay hold of"; hence) *To seize.*

**con-cēdo**, cessī, cessum, cēdēre, 3. v. a. [con(=cum), in "augmentative" force; cēdo, "to yield"] 1. *To grant, concede.* — 2. *To give place in excellence, etc.; to yield the superiority.*

**concessi**, perf. ind. of *con-cēdo*.

**con-cīl-īum**, ūi, n. [for *con-cāl-īum*; fr. con(=cum), "to-

gether'; cāl-o, "to call"] ("A calling together"; hence) *A meeting, assembly, council.*

**concur-sus**, sūs, m. [for concurr-sus; fr. concurr-o, "to run together"] 1. *A running together.* — 2. *An onset, attack.*

**cond-itio**, itionis, f. [cond-o, "to put together"] ("A putting together"; hence) *Condition, terms.*

**Condrūsi**, ōrum, m. plur. *The Condrusi*; a people of Gallia Belgica, on the right bank of the Mosā (Meuse), in the district of the modern Namur and Liege.

**confectus**, a, um, P. perf. pass. of conficō.

**confēro**, contūli, collātum, conferre, v. a. irreg. [con (=cum); fēro, "to bear"] 1. [cum, "together"] *To bear, or bring, together.* — 2. [cum, in "augmentative" force] ("To bear or bring"; hence) *Of a fault, blame, etc.: To ascribe, attribute, to one; lay to the charge of, throw upon, one.*

**confer-tus**, ta, tum, adj. [for confero-tus; fr. confero, "to cram, put or press close, together"] ("Crammed, or pressed close, together"; hence) *Crowded together, closely packed.*

**confes-tim**, adv. [for confer-tim; fr. confer-o, no. 2] ("By bearing" in haste; hence) *Forthwith, at once, immediately.*

**conficiendus**, a, um, Gerundive of conficō.

**con-ficō**, fēci, fectum, ficēre, 3. v. a. [for con-fācō; fr. con (=cum), in "augmentative" force; fācō, "to do or make"] ("To do, or make, thoroughly"; hence) *To finish, complete, accomplish.* — Pass.: **con-ficior**, fectus sum, fici.

**con-fido**, fisus sum, fidēre, 3. v. a. semi-dep. [con (=cum), in "intensive" force; fido, "to

trust"] With Objective clause: *To be persuaded, or confident, that.* **confirmātus**, a, um, P. perf. pass. of confirmo.

**con-firm-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [con (=cum), in "augmentative" force; firm-us, "strong"] ("To make very strong"; hence) *Of an opinion, etc.: To strengthen, establish, confirm.* — Pass.: **con-firm-or**, ātus sum, āri.

**confiēns**, ntis, m. [confinens, "flowing together"] *Of rivers: The confluence.*

**con-grādior**, gressus sum, grēdi, 3. v. dep. [for con-gradior; fr. con (=cum), "together with"; grādior, "to step"] ("To step together with" one; hence) *To meet with one.*

**conjectus**, a, um, P. perf. pass. of conjicō.

**con-jicō**, jēci, jectum, jicēre, 3. v. a. [for con-jācō; fr. con (=cum), in "augmentative" force; jācō, "to cast"] 1. *Of weapons: To hurl, throw, cast.* — 2. *Of persons, with in fugam: To rout and put to flight.* — Pass.: **con-jicior**, jectus sum, jici.

**conjunctus**, a, um, P. perf. pass. of conjungo.

**con-jungo**, junxi, junctum, jungēre, 3. v. a. [con (=cum), "together"; jungo, "to join"] *To join together, unite.* — Pass.: **con-jungor**, junctus sum, jungi.

**conjūrā-tio**, tiōnis, f. [conjur(a)-o, "to swear together"; hence, "to conspire, plot"] *A conspiracy, plot.*

**con-scendo**, scendi, scensum, scendēre, 3. v. a. [for con-scando; fr. con (=cum), in "augmentative" force; scando, "to mount"] ("To mount"; hence) *Of a vessel: To embark in, go on board of.*

**consectandus**, a, um, Ger-

undive of consector: ad quos consectandos, in vigorous pursuit of whom, or and in vigorous pursuit of these [§ 143]: see also article qui.

**con-sector**, sectātus sum, sectāri, 1. v. dep. [con (=cum), in "augmentative" force; sector, "to follow after"] *To follow after or pursue vigorously, etc.*

**con-sēquor**, sēquūtus sum, sēqui, 3. v. dep. [con (=cum), in "augmentative" force; sēquor, "to follow"] 1. *To follow, follow after.*—2. In a hostile sense: *To pursue.*—3. *To obtain.*

**consequūtus**, a, um, P. perf. of consequor.

**con-sīdo**, sēdi, sessum, sīdēre, 3. v. n. [con (=cum), "together"; sīdo, "to sit down"] ("To sit down together"; hence) *To settle, settle down.*

**consīllum**, n.: 1. *A plan, purpose, design.*—2. *Prudence, discretion.*

**consistendus**, a, um, Gerundive of consisto: at ch. 24 consistendum (supply esse) is used as an impers. pass. verb [§§ 144, 158].

**con-sisto**, stīti, stītum, sistēre, 3. v. n. [con (=cum), in "augmentative" force; sisto, "to set one's self," i.e. "to stand"] 1. *To take one's stand; to stand, stop, stand still.*—2. *Of troops, etc.: To take up a position, etc.; to post one's self, etc.; to halt.*

**conspēctus**, tūs, m. [conspic-ō, "to see," through true root CONSPEC] ("A seeing"; hence) *Sight, view.*

**conspexi**, P. ind. of conspicio.

**con-spīcio**, spexi, spectrum, spīcēre, 3. v. a. [for con-spēcio; fr. con (=cum), in "augmentative" force; spēcio, "to see"] *To see, behold, observe*

**constabat**; see consto.

**con-sterno**, strāvi, strātum, sternēre, 3. v. a. [con (=cum), in "augmentative" force; sterno, "to strew"] *To strew over with something; to cover by strewing.*

**con-stītūo**, stītūi, stītūtum, stītūere, 3. v. a. [for con-statuo; fr. con (=cum); statūo, "to place"] 1. [con, "together"] ("To place, or set, together"; hence) *To draw up an army or fleet in order of battle.*—2. [con, in "augmentative" force] a. *To put, place, set, station.*—b. *To arrange, regulate, set in order, etc.*—c. *To fix, appoint, etc.*—d. *To resolve, determine, decide, etc.*—Pass.: **con-stītūor**, stītūtus sum, stītūi.

**constītūtus**, a, um, P. perf. pass. of constituo.

**con-sto**, stīti, stātum, stāre, 1. v. n. [con (=cum), in "augmentative" force; sto, "to stand"] ("To stand firm"; hence) *Of facts, reports, etc.: To be established, certain, clear, evident.*—Impers.: **constabat**, *It was evident, etc.; with clause as subject [§ 157].*

**consuēram**, for consueveram, pluperf. ind. of consuesco.

**consuērint**, for consueverint, 3. pers. plur. perf. subj. of consuesco.

**consuērunt**, for consueverunt, 3. pers. plur. perf. ind. of consuesco.

**consuēsco**, vi, tum, scēre, 3. v. n. Inch. [consuē-o, "to be accustomed"] *To accustom one's self*:—In perf. tenses, *To have accustomed one's self, i.e. to be accustomed or wont*

**consuētudo**, tudīnis, f. [for consuet-tūdo, fr. consuēt-us, "accustomed"] ("The state, or quality, of the consuetus"; hence) *Custom, habit, use, usage.*

**consuēvi**, perf. ind. of consuesco.

**consul**, ūlis, m. *A consul*; one of the two chief magistrates of the Roman state, chosen annually after the expulsion of the kings.

**con-sūmo**, sumpsi, sumptum, sūmere, 3. v. a. [con (=cum), in "intensive" force; sūmo, "to take"] ("To take wholly or completely"; hence, "to consume, devour"; hence) *To spend time*. — Pass.: **con-sūmor**, sumptus sum, sūmi.

**consumptus**, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *consumo*.

**contendendus**, a, um, Gerundive of *contendo*; see *contendo*, no. 1. a. (b): [§§ 107, d.; 144, 2].

**con-tendo**, tendi, tentum, tendere, 3. v. n. and a. [con (=cum), in "augmentative" force; tendo] 1. [tendo, "to stretch"] ("To stretch with all one's might; to strain"; hence) a.: (a) Neut.: *To make an effort or endeavour; to exert one's self, endeavour*.—(b) Act.: *To strive eagerly after, exert one's self zealously for*. — b. With accessory notion of hostility: *To strive, contend, struggle, etc.*—2. [tendo, "to bend one's way"] *To bend one's way, or proceed, eagerly, etc.*

**contestātus**, a, um, P. perf. of *contestor*.

**con-testor**, testātus sum, testāri, 1. v. dep. [con (=cum), in "augmentative" force; testor, "to call to witness"] *To call to witness, invoke the gods*.

**con-texo**, texi, textum, texere, 3. v. a. [con (=cum), "together"; texo, "to weave"] ("To weave together"; hence) *To connect, unite, etc.* — Pass.: **con-tex-or**, textus sum, texi.

**continens**, ntis, f. [continens, "connected, cohering"] ("The connected land"; hence) *The mainland, continent*.

**con-tīnēo**, tīnāi, tentum, tīnere, 2. v. a. [for con-tēnēo; fr. con (=cum), "together"; tēnēo, "to hold"] ("To hold together"; hence) *To confine, restrain*. — Pass.: **con-tīnēor**, tentus sum, tīnēri.

**contīn-ūsus**, ūsa, ūsum, adj. [contīn-ēo, "to hold together"] ("Holding together"; hence) *Of time: Successive, in succession*.

**contra**, adv. and prep.: 1. Adv.: *Against, on the contrary, in opposition*; for *contra atque*, see *atque*.—2. Prep. gov. Acc.: a. *Against*.—b. *Over against, opposite to*.

**contractus**, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *contrāho*.

**con-trāho**, traxi, tractum, trāhēre, 3. v. a. [con, "together"; trāho, "to draw"] *To draw, or bring together; to collect, assemble*.—Pass.: **con-trāhor**, tractus sum, trāhi.

**contrā-rius**, rīa, rīum, adj. [contra] 1. *Opposite, contrary*.—2. With Dat. [§ 106, (1)]: *Over against, opposite to*.

**con-vēnīo**, vēni, ventum, vēnire, 4. v. n. [con (=cum), "together"; venīo, "to come"] *To come together, assemble*.

**conversus**, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *converto*.

**con-verto**, verti, versum, vertēre, 3. v. a. [con (=cum), in "augmentative" force; verito, "to turn"] *To turn*. — Pass.: **con-vertor**, versus sum, verti.

**convōcātus**, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *convōco*.

**con-vōco**, vōcāvi, vōcātum, vōcāre, 1. v. a. [con (=cum), "together"; vōco, "to call"] *To call together; to convene, convoke*.—Pass.: **con-vōcor**, vōcātus sum, vōcārī.

**co-ōrīor**, ortus sum, ōrīri, 3. and 4. v. dep. [co (=cum), in

"augmentative" force; *ōrior*, "to rise"] Of a storm: *To arise, spring up.*

*cōrtus*, a, um, P. perf. of *cōrior*.

*cō-p-ia*, *ia*, f. [contr. fr. *co-op-ia*; fr. *co* (=cum), in "augmentative" force; *ops*, *ōp-ia*, "means," etc.] ("The thing pertaining to *ops*"; hence) 1. *Copiousness, plenty.*—2. Plur.: a. *Forces, troops.*—b. *Resources, supplies.*

*corp-us*, *ōris*, n. ("That which is made or formed"; hence) *The body* [akin to Sans. root *kr̥p*, "to make"].

*Cotta*, æ, m. *Cotta* (*Luctus Aurunculeius*); a lieutenant-general under Cæsar.

*crāt-es*, *is*, f. ("That which is tied"; hence) 1. *Wicker-work, a hurdle.*—2. Plur.: *Fascines* [akin to Sans. root *qr̥ath*, "to tie"].

*cruciā-tus*, *tūs*, m. [*cruci(a)-o*, "to torture"] *Torture.*

*culp-a*, æ, f. ["A deed, action"; hence, in a bad sense] *A crime, fault* [akin to Sans. root *kr̥p*, "to make"].

*cum*, prep. gov. abl. *With*:—written after Personal pronouns; e.g. *secum* [akin to Sans. *sam*; Gr. *σύν, σύν*].

*cunctans*, *ntis*, P. pres. of *cunctor*.

*cunc-tor*, *tātus sum*, *tāri*, l. v. dep. *To delay, linger, hesitate* [akin to Sans. root *caṅk*, "to fluctuate, doubt"].

*cur*, adv. [contr. fr. *quā rē* or *cui rei*] (§ 149) *For what reason; why; wherefore.*

*cūr-o*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, l. v. a. [*cūr-a*, "care"] With Acc. and Gerundive: *To take care, order, or cause, that something be done, etc.=to do, etc., one's own self.*

*cur-sus*, *sūs*, m. [for *curr-*

*sus*; fr. *curr-o*, "to run"] *A running, speed, course: cursum tenere, to maintain a direct course, go straight forward, whether in a march or in a vessel.*

*custōdī-a*, æ, f. [*custōdī-o*, "to guard"] ("A guarding, keeping guard"; hence) Of persons keeping guard: *A guard, guarding force.*

*dandus*, a, um, Gerundive of *do*.

*dātūrus*, a, um, P. fut. of *do*.  
*dātus*, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *do*.

*dē*, prep. gov. abl.: 1. *From, away from.*—2. *Down from.*—3. *Out of.*—4. *With respect to, about, concerning.*—5. *Of a reason, etc.: From, for.*

*dēc-em*, num. adj. indecl. *Ten* [akin to Sans. *daś-an*, Gr. *δέκ-a*, "ten"].

*dē-cerno*, *crēvi*, *crētum*, *cernere*, 3. v. a. [*dē*, in "strengthening" force; *cerno*, "to determine"] *To determine, decree, decide.*—Pass.: *dē-cernor*, *crētus sum*, *cerni*.

*dē-certo*, *certāvi*, *certātum*, *certāre*, l. v. n. [*dē*, in "strengthening" force; *certo*, "to contend"] *To contend, or fight, vigorously or earnestly.*

*dēc-īmus*, *īma*, *īmum*, adj. num. adj. [*dēc-em*, "ten"] *Tenth.*

*dē-cliv-is*, e, adj. [*dē*, "down"; *clivus*, "sloping ground"] Of place: *Sloping, downward.*

*dēcrētus*, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *decerno*.

*dēcrēvēram*, pluperf. ind. of *decerno*.

*dē-dēcus*, *dēcōris*, n. [*dē*, in "negative" force; *dēcus*, "that which is becoming"] ("That which is unbecoming" to one; hence) *Disgrace, dishonour, shame.*

*dēdēram*, pluperf. ind. of *do*.

**dēdērēm**, imperf. subj. of **dedo**.

**dē-do**, **dīdi**, **dītum**, **dēre**, 3. v. a. [**dē**, "away from"; **do**, "to put"] ("A putting away from" one's self; hence) *To give up to one; to surrender.*

**dēducendus**, a, um, Gerundive of **deduco**.

**dē-dūco**, **duxi**, **ductum**, **dūcere**, 3. v. a. [**dē**, "away"; **dūco**, "to lead"] ("To lead away"; hence) *To lead or draw off, withdraw.*

**de-fendo**, **fendi**, **fensum**, **fendēre**, 3. v. a. [**dē**, "away from"; **obso.** **fendo**, "to beat or strike"] ("To beat or strike away from" one; hence) *To protect, defend* [**fendo** is akin to Sans. root **han**, "to strike"].

**dēfen-sor**, **sōris**, m. [for **defend-sor**; fr. **defend-o**] *A defender.*

**dē-fēro**, **tūli**, **lātum**, **ferre**, v. a. irreg. [**dē**, "down"; **fēro**, "to bring"] *To bring, or carry, down.*—Pass.: **dē-fēror**, **lātus sum**, **ferri**.

**dē-fīcio**, **fēci**, **fectum**, **fīcere**, 3. v. n. [for **de-fācio**; fr. **dē**, "away from"; **fācio**, "to make"] ("To make one's self away from" a thing; hence) 1. *To withdraw from allegiance; to revolt.*—2. *To fail, fall short, be wanting.*

**dē-figo**, **fixi**, **fixum**, **figēre**, 3. v. a. [**dē**, "down"; **figo**, "to fix"] *To fix, fasten, or drive down.*

**dē-form-is**, e, adj. [**dē**, denoting "separation"; **form-a**, "shape"] *Mis-shapen, ill-shaped.*

**dējectus**, a, um, P. perf. pass. of **dējicio**.

**dējiciendus**, a, um, Gerundive of **dējicio**: **dējiciendi operis**, ch. 17, is variously considered to be dependent upon *causā* understood, or upon *naves*.

**dē-jīcio**, **jēci**, **jectum**, **jīcere**, 3. v. a. [for **dē-fācio**; fr. **de**,

"down"; **jācio**, "to throw"] 1. *To throw or cast down.*—2. *To drive down, dislodge.*—3. *To overthrow, destroy.*—Pass.: **dējīctor**, **jectus sum**, **jīci**.

**dēlātus**, a, um, P. perf. pass. of **dēfero**.

**dēlec-to**, **tāvi**, **tātum**, **tāre**, 1. v. a. **intena**. [for **dēlac-to**; fr. **delic-lo** (through true root **DE-LAC**), "to allure away"; hence] *To delight, please.*—Pass.: **dēlector**, **tātus sum**, **tāri**.

**dēlectus**, a, um, P. perf. pass. of **dēligo**.

**dēlibērātus**, a, um, P. perf. pass. of **delibero**.

**dē-libēro**, **libērāvi**, **libērātum**, **libērāre**, 1. v. a. [for **dē-libro**; fr. **dē**, in "strengthening" force; **libro**, "to poise or weigh"] *To weigh well in one's mind; to ponder, consider, deliberate.*—Pass.: **dē-libēror**, **libērātus sum**, **libērāri**.

1. **dē-līgo**, **lēgi**, **lectum**, **līgēre**, 3. v. a. [for **dē-lēgo**; fr. **dē**, "out or out from"; **lēgo**, "to choose"] *To choose out from a number; to select.*—Pass.: **dē-līgor**, **lectus sum**, **lēgi**.

2. **dē-līgo**, **līgāvi**, **līgātum**, **līgāre**, 1. v. a. [**dē**, "down"; **līgo**, "to bind"] *To bind down; to bind fast, fasten.*—Pass.: **dē-līgor**, **līgātus sum**, **līgāri**.

**dē-lītesco**, **litūi**, **no sup.**, **lītescere**, 3. v. n. [for **dē-lātesco**; fr. **dē**, "away"; **lātesco**, "to hide one's self"] *To hide one's self away; to conceal one's self.*

**dēlītūeram**, pluperf. ind. of **dēlītesco**.

**dēment-ia**, **īe**, f. [**dēmens**, **dēment-is**, "out of one's mind, mad"] ("The state of the *dēmens*"; hence) *Madness, senselessness, folly.*

**dēmessus**, a, um, P. perf. pass. of **demeto**.

**de-mēto**, **messui**, **messum**.

**mētēre**, 3. v. a. [dē, "down"; meto, "to mow or reap"] *To mow, reap, or cut down.*—Pass.: **dē-mētor**, messus sum, mēti.

**dē-mīgro**, mīgrāvi, mīgrātum, mīgrāre, 1. v. n. [dē, "away"; mīgro, "to migrate"] *To migrate away from a place; to remove, depart, emigrate.*

**dē-monstro**, monstrāvi, monstrātum, monstrāre, 1. v. a. [dē, in "augmentative" force; monstrō, "to show"] *To show, point out.*—Pass.: **dē-monstror**, monstrātus sum, monstrāri.—Impers.: demonstratum est, *it has been shown.*

**densus**, a, um, adj. *Thick, close, dense.* दस्य (Comp.: densior); Sup.: dens-issimus.

**dē-pōno**, pōsui, pōsitum, pōnere, 3. v. a. [dē, "down"; pōno, "to put"] 1. *To put or lay down in a place; to deposit: deponere in silvas, to convey into the woods and deposit there*, ch. 19.—2. *To lay aside.*—Pass.: **dē-pōnor**, pōsitus sum, pōni.

**dēpōsītus**, a, um, P. perf. pass. of dēpōno.

**dē-prēcōr**, prēcātus sum, prēcāri, 1. v. dep. [dē, "away from"; prēcōr, "to pray"] ("To pray away from" one; hence) *To avert, or ward off, by prayer or entreaty; to deprecate.*

**dē-sid-ēro**, ērāvi, ērātum, ērāre, 1. v. a. ("To look eagerly at or towards" an object; hence) 1. *To long for, earnestly wish for, desire.*—2. *To miss a thing* [de, in "intensive" force; root SID, akin to Gr. εἰδ-εἶν, "to see or look at"].

**dēsiliēndus**, a, um, Gerundive of desilio; see consistendus.

**dē-silio**, silui, sultum, silire, 4. v. n. [for de-silio; fr. dē, "down"; salio, "to leap"] *To leap down.*

**dē-sisto**, stīti, stitum, sistere,

3. v. n. [dē, "away from"; sisto, "to set one's self, stand"] ("To set one's self away from" an object; hence) *To leave off, give over, cease, desist.*

**despērātus**, a, um, P. perf. pass. of despēro.

**dē-spēro**, spērāvi, spērātum, spērāre, 1. v. a. [dē, denoting "reversal"; spēro, "to hope"] *To give up, or lose, hope; to despair.*—Pass.: **dē-spēror**, spērātus sum, spērāri.

**dē-sum**, fūi, esse, v. n. [dē, "away from"; sum, "to be"] ("To be away from"; hence) *To fail or be wanting.*

**dēus**, i (Nom. Plur., dii, ch. 7, m. *A god, deity* [akin to Gr. θεός, and Sans. deva, "a god"].

**dīco**, dixi, dictum, dicere, 3. v. a. ("To show, or point out," by speaking; hence) 1. *To speak, say, mention, report.*—2. Pass.: *To be said, mentioned, reported:* Impers.: dicēbātur, *it was said or reported*, ch. 13; dictum est, *mention has been made*, ch. 35; dictum esset, *it had been said by them*, i.e. *they had said or agreed*, ch. 13.—Pass.: **dīcor**, dictus sum, dici [akin to Gr. δείκ-νυμι, and Sans. root DIQ, "to show"].

**dictus**, a, um, P. perf. pass. of dīcor.

**dies**, ei, m. (in sing. sometimes f.) *A day: diebus paucis, in a few days* [§ 120] [akin to Sans. div, "heaven, a day"].

**difficul-tas**, tātis, f. [difficil, old form of difficil-is, "difficult"] ("The quality of the difficul"; hence) *Difficulty.*

**dif-flūo**, no perf. nor sup., flūere, 3. v. n. [for dis-flūo; fr. dis, "in different directions"; flūo, "to flow"] *To flow in different directions.*

**dign-itas**, itātis, f. [dign-us, "worthy"] ("The quality of the

**dignus**; hence, "worthiness"; hence) *Dignity*.

**dimensus**, a, um, P. perf. of *dimetior*:—at ch. 17 in Pass. force: *Measured out, proportioned*.

**di-mētīor**, mensus sum, mētīri, 4. v. dep. [dī (=dis), "apart"; mētīor, "to measure"] *To measure out, to proportion*.

**dimissus**, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *dimitto*.

**dī-mitto**, mīsi, missum, mittēre, 3. v. a. [dī (=dis), "apart"; mitto, "to send"] ("To send apart" from one; hence) 1. *To send about, in different directions, or to different parts*.—2. *To send away; to let go, dismiss*.

**dirēc-tus**, ta, tum, adj.: 1. P. perf. pass. of *dirigo*.—2. Pa.: *Straight, direct; level*.

**dī-rīgo**, rēxi, rectum, rīgēre, 3. v. a. [for dī-rēgo; fr. dī (=dis), in "strengthening" force; rēgo, "to keep, or lead, straight"] *To keep, put, or place straight, or in a straight line*.

**discēdēndi**, Gerund in dī fr. *discedo*.

**dis-cēdo**, cessi, cessum, cēdēre, 3. v. n. [dis, "apart"; cēdo, "to go"] ("To go apart"; hence) *To go away, depart*.

**disces-sus**, sūs, m. [for disced-sus; fr. *disced-o*, "to depart"] *Departure*.

**disciplīna**, inae, f. [for disciplū-ina; fr. disciplū-us, "a learner"] ("A thing pertaining to a *discipulus*"; hence, "instruction"; hence) *Discipline*.

**dis-clūdo**, clūsi, clūsum, clūdēre, 3. v. a. [dis, "apart"; clūdo (=clando), "to shut"] ("To shut apart"; hence) *To keep apart or asunder*.—Pass.: *dis-clūdor*, clūsus sum, clūdi.

**disclūsus**, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *discludo*.

**dī-spērgo**, spērsi, spērsusum,

**spērgere**, 3. v. a. [for dī-spargo; fr. dī (=dis), "in different directions"; spargo, "to scatter"] *To scatter in different directions; to disperse*.—Pass.: dī-spērgor, spērsus sum, spērgi.

**dispersus**, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *dispergo*.

**dissimūlandus**, a, um, Gerundive of *dissimulo*.

**dissimūl-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for dissimil-o; fr. dissimil-is, "unlike"] ("To represent a thing to be unlike" itself; hence) *To feign that a thing is not that which it is; to dissemble, disguise, conceal*.

**dis-tīnēo**, tīnti, tentum, tīnēre, 2. v. a. [for dis-tēnēo; fr. dis, "apart"; tēnēo, "to hold"] *To hold, or keep, apart*.—Pass.: *dis-tīnēor*, tentus sum, tīneri.

**dī-sto**, no perf. nor sup., stāre, 1. v. n. [dī (=dis), "apart"; sto, "to stand"] *To stand, or be, apart; to be separate*.

**dis-trībūo**, trībui, trībūtum, trībūere, 3. v. a. [dis, "amongst several"; trībūo, "to give"] ("To give amongst several"; hence) *To divide out, distribute, assign*.

**dīu**, adv. [Adverbial Abl. of obsol. *dīus* (=dies), "a day"] ("By day"; hence) 1. *For a long time; a long while*.—2. Comp.: *Longer*. <sup>33</sup> Comp.: *dīūtius*; Sup.: *dīūtissime*.

**dīūtius**; see *dīu*.

**dō**, dēdi, dātum, dāre, 1. v. a.: 1. *To give in the fullest sense of the word; to grant*.—2. *To put, place, cast somewhere; dare in fugam, to put to flight*, ch. 26.—Pass.: *dor*, dātus sum, dāri [akin to *dw*, root of *δῖ-δω-μι*; and to Sans. root *DĀ*].

**dōl-us**, i, m. *Craft, fraud, guile, deceit* [δόλος].

**dōmi**, dōmum; see *domus*.

**dōmus**, i and ūs, f. *A dwell-*

*ing, house, abode.*—a. Adverbial Gen. of place [§ 121, B, b]: *dōmī*, *At home.*—b. Abl. of place "whence" [§ 121, C, a]: *domo*, *From home.*—c. After verbs of motion [§ 101]: *dōmum*, *To the house, home, homewards* [Gr. *δῶμος*].

*dūc-o*, *duxi*, *ductum*, *dūcere*, 3. v. a.: 1. *To lead, conduct.*—2. *To think, consider* [akin to Sans. root *DUH*, "to draw out"].

*dum*, conj. [akin to *diu*] 1. *While, whilst, during the time that* [§ 152, II, (2)].—2. *Until* [§ 152, III, (1)].

*dū-o*, *es*, o, num. adj. plur. *Two* [δύο].

*duplīc-o*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1. v. a. [duplex, *duplic-is*, "double"] *To double.*

e; see ex.

*Eburōnes*, um, m. plur. *The Eburones*; a people of Gallia Belgica, whose country extended from the modern Liege to Aix-la-Chapelle.

*ē-dūco*, *duxi*, *ductum*, *dūcere*, 3. v. a. [e (=ex), "out"; *dūco*, "to lead"] *To lead out or forth.*

*effectus*, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *efficio*.

*ef-fēmīn-o*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1. v. a. [for ex-fēmīn-o; fr. ex, denoting "change"; fēmīn-a, "a woman"] ("To change into a woman"; hence) *To render effeminate, enervate.*—Pass.: *ef-fēmīnor*, *fēmīnātus sum*, *fēmīnārī*.

*ef-fīcīo*, *fēcī*, *fectum*, *fīcere*, 3. v. a. [for ex-fīcīo; fr. ex, "out"; fīcīo, "to make"] ("To make, or work, out"; hence) 1. *To effect, accomplish, bring about, make, complete.*—2. *To produce.*—Pass.: *ef-fīcīor*, *fectus sum*, *fīcī*.

*ef-fūgīo*, *fūgī*, *fūgītum*, *fūgere*, 3. v. n. [for ex-fūgīo; fr. ex, "out"; fūgīo, "to flee"] *To flee out or away; to escape.*

*ēgo*, Gen. *mēi* (plur. *nos*), pers. pron. *I* [akin to Gr. *ἐγώ*; Sans. *aham*].

*ēgrēdiendūm*, Gerund *īr-dum*, fr. *ēgrēdiōr*.

*ē-grēdiōr*, *gressus sum*, *grēdi*, 3. v. dep. [for *ē-grādīor*; fr. *ē* (=ex), "out"; *grādīor*, "to step"] ("To step out"; hence) *To disembark from a vessel, to land.*

*ēgressus*, a, um, P. perf. of *ēgrēdiōr*.

*ējectus*, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *ejicio*: at ch. 7 with *ejectos* supply case [§ 158].

*ē-jīcīo*, *jēcī*, *jectum*, *jīcere*, 3. v. a. [for *ē-jācīo*; fr. *e* (=ex), "out"; *jācīo*, "to cast"] 1. *To cast or throw out*: *ējīcere se*, *to rush out, sail forth*, ch. 15.—2. *To eject, expel, etc.*—Pass.: *ē-jīcīor*, *jectus sum*, *jīcī*.

*ēnīm*, conj. *For*.

1. *ēo*, *īvi* or *īi*, *ī um*, *īre*, v. n. *To go* [akin to Sans. root *i*, "to go"].

2. *ēo*, adv. [prob. for *eom* (=eum), old acc. sing. masc. of pron. *is*, "this, that"] 1. *Of place*: *To that place, thither, there*. 2. *For this reason, on the following account*.

*ēōdem*, adv. [for *eomdem* = *eumdem*; fr. *īdem*, "the same"] *To the same place*.

*ēos*, acc. masc. plur. of *is*.

*ēphippī-ātus*, *āta*, *ātum*, adj. [*ephippi-um*] *Having horse-cloths, or housings*.

*ēphippīum*, *īi*, n. *A horse-cloth, housing* [Gr. *ἐπιππῖον*].

*ēpīstōla*, *es*, f. *A letter, epistle* [*ἐπιστολή*, "that which is sent to" one].

*ēqu-ē-s*, *ītis*, m. [for *equ-i* (t)s; fr. *equ-us*; *i*, root of *eo*,

"to go"] ("The horse-going one"; hence) 1. *A horseman.*—2. Plur.: *Cavalry.*

*Ēqu-ester, tris, estre, adj.* [equus, "a horse"] *Pertaining to a horse; horse-, cavalry-.*

*Ēquītā-tus, tūs, m.* [Ēquīt(a)-o, "to be an equus or horseman; to ride"] ("A riding"; hence) *Cavalry, horse soldiers.*

*Ēqu-us, i, m.* *A horse* [akin to Gr. ἵκκος (=ἵππος), and Sans. *aśva.*]

*Ē-rīpīo, rīpūl, reptum, rīp-ēre, 3. v. a.* [for Ē-rāpīo; fr. e (=ex), "away"; rāpīo, "to snatch"] 1. *To snatch, tear, or wrest away.*—2. *To rescue.*

*essēd-ārīus, ārīl, m.* [essed-um] ("One pertaining to an *essedum*"; hence) *A chariot-warrior.*

*essēdum, i, n.* *A war-chariot* of the ancient Gauls and Britons [Celtic word].

*et, conj. And: et . . . et, both . . . and* [akin to Gr. *eti*, "more-over"; Sans. *ati*, "much, exceedingly"]

*ētiām, conj.* [akin to *et*] 1. *And too, and furthermore; likewise, also, besides.*—2. *Even.*

*et-si, conj.* [et, "even"; si, "if"] *Even if, although.*

*e-vēnīo, vēnī, ventum, vēnīre, 4. v. n.* [ē (=ex), "out"; vēnīo, "to come"] ("To come out"; hence) *To turn out, issue, happen.*

*ēven-tus, tūs, m.* [ēven-lo, "to turn out, issue"] *Occurrence, (event: exeventu suarum navium, from the occurrence of his ships, i.e.) from what had happened to, or befallen, his ships: ch. 31.*

*ēvōcātus, a, um, P. perf.* pass. of *ēvōco.*

*ēvōco, vōcāvi, vōcātum, vōcāre, 1. v. a.* [ē (=ex), "out"; vōco, "to call"] *To call out or forth; to summon.*—Pass.: *ē-vōcor, vōcātus sum, vōcāri.*

*ex (ē), prep. gov. abl.: 1. Of place: a. Out of, away from.—b. From.—2. In conformity with, according to.—3. In consequence of, on account of.—4. In specifying a multitude from which a thing, etc., is taken, or of which it forms a part: Out of, of.*

*ex-āgītātus, a, um, P. perf.* pass. of *ex-āgīto.*

*ex-āgīto, āgītāvi, āgītātum, āgītāre, 1. v. a.* [ex, "without force"; āgīto, "to disturb, chase"] ("To disturb, chase" animals; hence) *To harass.*—Pass.: *ex-āgītor, āgītātus sum, āgītāri.*

*ex-cēdo, cessi, cessum, cēd-ēre, 3. v. n.* [ex, "out or forth"; cēdo, "to go"] *To go out, forth, or away; to withdraw, depart.*

*excessēram, pluperf. ind.* of *excēdo.*

*ex-cīpīo, cēpi, ceptum, cīp-ēre, 3. v. a.* [for ex-cāpīo; fr. ex, "without force"; cāpīo, "to take"] 1. *To take, take up, collect, gather.*—2. *To sustain, support, bear.*

*ex-cūs-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.* [for ex-caus-o; fr. ex, "from"; causa, "a charge"] ("To release from a charge"; hence) *To excuse.*

*exercītā-tīo, tīōnis, f.* [exercīt(a)-o, "to exercise"] *Exercise, practice.*

*exerc-ītus, itūs, m.* [exerc-ēo, "to exercise"] ("Exercise"; hence) *An army, as a trained and disciplined body of men.*

*exīgū-ītas, itātis, f.* [exigu-us, "small"] ("The quality of the *exiguus*"; hence) *Smallness, small size.*

*exīgūus, ūa, ūum, adj.* *Small, little.*

*ex-istimo, istīmāvi, istīm-ātum, istīmāre, 1. v. a.* [for ex-ae-timo; fr. ex, "without force"; aetimo, "to think"] *To think,*

*imagine, deem, suppose.*—Pass.: **ex-istimor**, *istimātus sum, istimāri.*

**exi-tus**, *tūs*, m. [*exō*, "to go out" through true root **EXI**] ("A going out"; hence) Of circumstances, etc.: *An issue, result, conclusion.*

**ex-pēd-īo**, *īvi* or *īi*, *Itum*, *īre*, 4. v. a. [*ex*, "out of"; *pes*, *pēd-is*, "the foot"] ("To get the foot out of" a snare, etc.; hence) *To extricate, loose, disengage.*—Pass.: **ex-pēd-īor**, *ītus sum, īri.*

**expēditior**, *us*; see **expeditus**.

**expēditus**, *a, um*: 1. P. perf. pass. of **expedio**.—2. Pa.: a. *Unencumbered; free* from any thing hindering ready action.—b. *Ready, easy.* **EX** Comp.: **expēditior**; (Sup.: **expēdit-issim-us**).

**ex-pello**, *pūli*, *pulsum*, *pell-ēre*, 3. v. a. [*ex*, "out"; *pello*, "to drive"] *To drive out, expel.*

**ex-pērior**, *pertus sum, pēr-īri*, 4. v. dep. [*ex*, "thoroughly"; obsol. *pērior*, "to go or pass through"; hence, "to try"] ("To try thoroughly"; hence) 1. *To try, prove, put to the test.*—2. *To make trial of, have recourse to.*

**expertus**, *a, um*, P. perf. of **experior**.

**explōra-tor**, *tōris*, m. [*explor(a)-o*, "to spy out"] ("One who spies out"; hence) *A spy, scout.*

**explorātus**, *a, um*, P. perf. pass. of **explōro**.

**ex-plōro**, *plōrāvi*, *plōrātum*, *plōrāre*, 1. v. a. [*ex*, in "augmentative" force; *plōro*, "to cry out"] ("To cry out aloud"; hence, "to find out, or discover, by much talking"; hence) *To search out, discover, ascertain.*—Pass.: **ex-plōror**, *plōrātus sum, plōrāri.*

**ex-pōno**, *pōtūi*, *pōsitum*.

**pōnēre**, 3. v. a. [*ex*, "out"; *pōno*, "to put"] ("To put or set out"; hence) 1. Naut. t. t.: *To set on shore; to land, disembark a person, etc.*—2. Of troops, etc.: *To display to view; to draw up, post.*—Pass.: **ex-pōnor**, *pōsitus sum, pōni.*

**ex-porto**, *portāvi*, *portātum*, *portāre*, 1. v. a. [*ex*, "out"; *porto*, "to carry"] *To carry out or away.*

**expōsitus**, *a, um*, P. perf. pass. of **expōno**.

**ex-specto**, *spectāvi*, *spectātum*, *spectāre*, 1. v. a. [*ex*, "very much"; *specto*, "to look out"] ("To look out very much" for a thing; hence) *To wait for, await, wait to see; to wait until, etc.*—Pass.: **ex-spector**, *spectātus sum, spectāri.*

**extrēmum**, *i*; see **extrēmus**.

**extrēmus**, *a, um*, sup. adj.: 1. Of position, etc.: *Outermost, extreme.*—2. *Last*, in the widest sense of the word.—As Subst.: **extrēmum**, *i, n.* *The end, close, termination.*

**fāciendus**, *a, um*, Gerundive of **facio**.

**fācīl-e**, adv. [*facīl-is*, "easy"] *Easily, with ease.*

**fācīo**, *fēcī*, *factum*, *fācēre*, 3. v. a. ("To cause to be"; hence) 1. *To make*, in the widest acceptance of the term: *proclium facere*, (*to make*, i.e.) *to engage in a battle*; so, *proclio facto*, *when the engagement had taken place*, ch. 13; *opportunitatem sibi facere*, (*to make to them*, i.e.) *to grant or afford them the opportunity*. *facere iter*, (*to make a march*, i.e.) *to march*, ch. 32.—2. *To build, construct.*—3. *To do.*—Pass.: **fio**, *factus sum, fīeri*; see **fio** [akin to Sans. root **BRU**, "to be," in causative force].

**factu**, Supine in u fr. **facio**.  
**factūrus**, a, um, P. fut. of **facio**.

**factus**, a, um, P. perf. pass. of **facio**.

**fācul-tas**, tātis, f. [obsolet. **fācul**=**fācūl-is**] ("The quality of the **facul**"; hence) *Power, means, opportunity*.

**fallendo**, Gerund in do fr. **fallo**.

**fal-lo**, fēfelli, falsum, fallēre, 3. v. a. ("To cause to stumble"; hence) *To deceive* [akin to Gr. **σφάλ-λω**; Sans. root **SPHAL**, "to tremble"—in causative force].

**fastigātus**, a, um, P. perf. pass. of **fastigo**.

**fastigo**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.: 1. *To make pointed, to sharpen or bring to a point*.—2. P. perf. pass.: *Sloped down, sloping*.—Pass.: **fastigor**, ātus sum, āri.

**fēlic-iter**, adv. [fēlix, fēlic-is, "prosperous"] *Prosperously*.

**fēre**, adv. *Nearly, almost, for the most part, about*.

**fērendus**, a, um, Gerundive of **fēro**.

**fēro**, tūli, lātum, ferre, v. a. irreg.: 1. *To bear, bring, carry*: arma ferre, *to carry arms*, i.e. *to be soldiers*, ch. 19.—2. Of a river: Pass. in reflexive force: *To rush onwards*.—3. Of terms: *To offer, propose*.—4. Of abstract things as subjects: Without object: *To allow, permit*: quān consuetudo ferret, (*than custom allowed*, i.e.) *than was customary or usual*, ch. 32 [akin to **phér-ω**, also to Sans. root **BHRI**, "to bear," etc.; tūl-i is formed from root **TUL** or **TOL**, whence **tollo**; lātum = **tlā-tum**, akin to **τλά-ω**].

**fēr-us**, a, um, adj. ("Wild"; hence) *Fierce, savage* [akin to **θύρ**, **ἄolic φήρ**, "a wild animal"].

**fi-būla**, būla, f. [for **fig-būla**, fr. **fig-o**, "to fasten"] ("That

which serves to fasten"; hence) In carpentry: *A brace, tressail*.

**fictus**, a, um, P. perf. pass. of **figo**.—As Subst.: **ficta**, ōrum, n. plur. *Feigned or fictitious things*, ch. 5.

**fid-ēlis**, ēle, adj. [fid-es, "faith"] ("Pertaining to *fides*"; hence) *Faithful*; sometimes with Dat. [§ 106, (3)]; see ch. 21.

**fid-es**, ēl, f. [fid-o, "to put faith or confidence" in] 1. *Faith, good faith*.—2. *Faithfulness, fidelity*.—3. *Promise, engagement, plighted word*: fidem jurejurando facere, (*to make an engagement by, or under, an oath*; i.e.) *to bind one's self by oath*.—4. *Guardian care, protection*, ch. 22.

**fig-ūra**, ūra, f. [FIG, root of **figo**, "to form"] ("The thing formed"; hence) *Form, shape*.

**figo**, finxi, fictum, fingēre, 3. v. a.: 1. *To form, make*.—2. *To feign*.—Pass.: **figor**, fectus sum, fingi [prob. akin to **thy**, root of **thy-yávω**, "to touch"].

**fin-īo**, īvi or īi, itum, ire, 4. v. a. [fin-is] 1. *To bound, limit*.—2. *To end, terminate, finish*.

**fi-nis**, nis, m. [probably for fid-nis, fr. findo, "to divide," through root **FID**] ["The dividing thing"; hence, "a boundary, limit"; hence] Plur.: *Borders of a country*; and so, *territory, land, country included within certain borders*.

**fin-itīmus**, itīma, itīmum, adj. [fin-is] ("Pertaining to a *finis*"; hence) *Bordering upon, adjoining, neighbouring*.

**fio**, factus sum, fieri, v. pass. irreg.; see **facio**: 1. *To be made*.—2. *To become*.—3. *To happen or come to pass; to be brought about*.

**firm-iter**, adv. [firm-us, "firm"] *Firmly*: firmiter insistere, *to stand firmly*, i.e. *to get a firm footing*, ch. 26.

**fir-mus**, ma, mum, adj. ("Bearing"; hence) *Strong*, *firm* [either for *fer-mus*, fr. *fer-o*; or akin to Sans. root *DHRI*, "to bear"].

**fistula**, æ, *A rammer, beelle*; at ch. 17, the *fistucæ* mentioned were probably machines, worked by ropes and pulleys, by which heavy weights were raised to a considerable height and then made to fall heavily on the piles beneath.

**flecto**, flexi, flexum, flectere, 3. v. a. *To turn, bend* [akin to *πλέκω*, "to plait or twist"].

**flōrens**, ntis: 1. P. pres. of *floro*.—2. Pa.: *Flourishing, prosperous*.

**flōr-ēo**, ūi, no sup., ēre, 2. v. n. [*flōs*, *flōr-is*, "a flower"] ("To flower"; hence) *To be in a flourishing or prosperous condition; to flourish; to be eminent, distinguished, or conspicuous*.

**fluc-tus**, tūs, m. [for *flugv-tus*, fr. *FLUGV*, root of *flūo*, "to flow"] ("A flowing"; hence) *A wave, billow*.

**flū-men**, mŷnis, n. [*flū-o*] ("That which flows"; hence) *A river*.

**fore**, inf. fut. of *sum*.

**for-tis**, te, adj. *Brave, bold, courageous*. **Fortis** (Comp.: *fortior*); Sup.: *fortissimus* [for *fortis*, fr. *fer-o*; and so, "bearing, that bears"; hence, "strong"; hence, as a result, "brave," etc.; or akin to Sans. root *DHRI*SH, "to be courageous"].

**fort-iter**, adv. [*fort-is*] *Courageously, with courage, bravely*.

**fractus**, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *frango*.

**frango**, frēgi, fractum, frangere, 3. v. a. ("To break"; hence) *Of a ship: To shatter, wreck, dash to pieces*.—Pass.: *frangor*, *fractus sum*, *frangi* [akin to Gr.

*ρήννμι*, and Sans. root *BHANJ*, "to split, break"].

**frāter**, tris, m. *A brother* [akin to Sans. *bhātri*, "a brother"].

**frēm-itus**, Itūs, m. [*frēm-o*, "to roar"] *A roaring, roar*.

**frēquens**, ntis, adj. ("Constant" in doing something, or going somewhere; hence) *Of persons: Assembled in great numbers, numerous, crowding together*. **Frēquens** (Comp.: *frēquentior*): Sup.: *frequentissimus*.

**frig-Idus**, Ida, Idum, adj. [*frig-ēo*, "to be cold"] *Cold*. **Frīg-Idus** (Comp.: *frigidior*); Sup.: *frigidissimus*.

**frūmentandi**, Gerund in *di* fr. *frumentor*.

**frūment-ārius**, āria, ārium, adj. [*frument-um*] *Pertaining to corn: res frumentaria, corn, provisions*.

**frūmentātum**, Supine in *um* fr. *frumentor*.

**frūment-or**, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [*frument-um*] *To get corn, forage*.

**frū-mentum**, menti, n. [*frū-or*, "to eat"] ("The thing eaten"; hence) *Corn, grain*; plur.: *Corn, i.e. crops*, ch. 38.

**fūg-a**, æ, f. [*fūg-īo*, "to flee"] *Flight*: in *fugam* *oonjicere*, *to put to flight, rout*.

**fūgio**, fūgi, fūgitum, fūgere, 3. v. n. *To flee, flee away, take to flight* [akin to *φύγ*, root of *φεύγω*, "to flee"; and also Sans. root *BHUG*, "to bend": Pass. in reflexive force: "to incline one's self"].

**funda**, æ, f. *A sling* [Gr. *σφενδόνη*].

**fūn-is**, is, m. ("The blinding thing"; hence) 1. *A cord, rope*.—2. *A cable* [akin to Sans. root *BANDH*, "to bind"].

**fūtūrus**, a, um, P. fut. of *sum*.

**Galli**, ōrum, m. plur. *The Gauls*.—Hence, a. **Gall-ia**, iae, f.: (a) *The country of the Galli*; *Gaul*.—Plur.: *The Gauls*; i.e. *Gallia Cisalpina* and *Gallia Transalpina*—(b) *The people of Gaul*; *the Gauls*, ch. 2.—b. **Gall-icus**, ica, icum, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Galli*; *Gallia*.

**Gallia**, ae; **Gall-icus**, a, um; see **Galli**.

**Gall-us**, i, m. [**Gall-i**] *One of the Galli*; *a Gaul*.

**gaudēo**, gāvīus sum, gaudēre, 2. v. semi-dep. *To rejoice or be glad* [root GAU or GAUD, akin to Gr. γαίω, "to rejoice"].

**gāvīus**, a, um, P. perf. of **gaudeo**.

**gen-s**, tis, f. [gēn-o, "to beget"] ("A begetting"); that which is begotten; hence) 1. *A race of persons*.—2. *A nation*.

**gēnus**, ēris, n. ("Birth"; hence) 1. *A race, stock, family*.—2. *Of things: Kind, sort* [γένος].

**gērendus**, a, um, Gerundive of **gēro**.

**Germāni**, ōrum, m. plur. *The Germans*.—Hence, a. **Germān-ia**, iae, f. *The country of the Germans, Germany*.—b. **Germān-icus**, ica, icum, adj. *Germanic, German*.

**Germānia**, ae; see **Germani**.  
**Germān-icus**, a, um; see **Germani**.

**gēro**, gessi, gestum, gērere, 3. v. a. ("To bear, carry"; hence) 1. *To do, perform, carry on*.—2. *Of war: To wage*.—Pass.: **gēror**, gestus sum, gēri.

**gestus**, a, um, P. perf. pass. of **gēro**.

**grāv-is**, e, adj.: 1. *Heavy*.—2. *Formidable* [akin to Gr. βαρύς; Sans. *gur-u*, for original *gar-u*, "heavy"].

**grāv-itas**, Itātis, f. [grāv-is, "weighty, important"] ("The

quality of the *gravis*"; hence) *Weight, importance*.

**grāv-iter**, adv. [grāv-is, "serious"] *Seriously, severely*.

**hābendi**, Gerund in di fr. **habeo**.

**hāb-ēo**, ūi, Itum, ēre, 2. v. a.: 1. *To have*, in the widest acceptation of the term.—2. *To account, deem, consider*.—3. *Of a plan, etc.: To form*.—4. *Of an assembly, etc.: To hold*.—Pass.: **hāb-ēor**, Itus sum, ēri.

**hāb-itus**, a, um, P. perf. pass. of **habeo**.

**Helvētīi**, ōrum, m. plur. *The Helvetii*, a people of *Gallia Lugdunensis*, in the modern *Switzerland*.

**hibern-a**, ōrum, n. plur. [hibern-us, "winter"] *With ellipsis of castra, which is occasionally expressed: Winter-camp, winter-quarters*.

1. **hic**, hēc, hoc (Gen. hūjus; Dat. huic), pron. dem. *This person or thing*: 1. *As Subst.*: a. Sing.: (a) **hic**, m. *This man, he*.—(b) **hoc**, n. *This thing, this*.—b. Plur.: (a) **hi**, m. *These persons or men*.—(b) **haec**, n. *These things*.—2. **Hoc**, adverbial Abl.: *On this account, for this reason*.—3. **Hoc** . . . quo, see qui [akin to Sans. pronominal root i, aspirated; with c (=ce), demonstrative suffix].

2. **hic**, adv. [i. hic] *In this place, here*.

**hīēm-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. [hīems, hīēm-is] *To winter; to have, or take up, winter-quarters*.

**hīēm-s**, is, f. ("The snowy time"; hence) *Winter* [akin to Sans. *hīm-a*, "snow"; Gr. χειμών, "winter"; χεῖμα, "winter weather"].

**hōmo**, inis, comm. gen. **hō-**

person, or man generally.—Plur.: *Persons, men.*

*hōra*, æ, f. *An hour* [ōpa].

*hortans*, ntis, P. pres. of *hortor*.

*hortātus*, a, um, P. perf. of *hortor*.

*hor-tor*, tātus sum, tārī, 1. v. dep. *To strongly urge; to exhort, advise, etc.* [perhaps akin to ὀρ-νυμι, "to rouse"].

*hos-tis*, tis, comm. gen. ("The eating one"; hence, "a stranger or foreigner" entertained as a "guest"; hence) *An enemy, or foe, of one's country.*—Plur.: *The enemy* [prob. akin to Sans. root GHAS, "to eat"].

*hūc*, adv. [for hoc, adverbial neut. acc. of hic, "this"] *To this place, hither.*

*hūm-ānus*, a, um, adj. [for hōmīn-ānus; fr. hōmo, hōmīn-is] 1. *Of, or belonging to, a man or men; human.*—2. *Polished civilized, refined.* [Comp.: hūm-ān-ior; (Sup.: hūmān-issimus).]

*hūm-ilis*, ile, adj. [hūm-us, "the ground";] ("Pertaining to the ground"; hence) *Low, lowly, humble.* [Comp.: hūmīl-ior; (Sup.: hūmīl-limus).]

*I-bi*, adv. [pronominal root i] *In that place, there.*

*I-dem*, ēdem, idem (Gen. ējusdem; Dat. ēdem), pron. dem [pronominal root i, with demonstrative suffix dem] ("That very"; hence) *The same.*

*Idōnēus*, a, um, adj. *Fit, suitable, convenient.*

*Iēram*, pluperf. ind. of 1. eo. *I-gnosco*, gnōvi, gnōtum, gnosce-re, 3. v. a. and n. [for in-gnosco; fr. in, "not"; gnosco = nosco, "to know"] ("Not to know"; hence, of a fault, etc.) *To pardon, forgive, overlook.*

*i-gnōtus*, gnōta, gnōtum, adj.

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[for in-gnōtus; fr. in, "not"; gnōtus (= nōtus), "known"] *Not known, unknown.*

*Il*, nom. masc. plur. of *is*.

*il-le*, la, lud (Gen. illius; Dat. illi), pron. adj. [for is-le; fr. is] *That.*—As Subst. of all genders and both numbers: *That person or thing; he, she, it.*

*il-lico*, adv. [for in-loco; fr. in, "in"; loco, abl. of locus, "place"] ("In the place"; hence) *Forthwith, immediately.*

*illigātus*, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *illigo*.

*il-ligo*, ligāvi, ligātum, lig-āre, 1. v. a. [for in-ligo; fr. in, "on"; ligo, "to bind"] *To bind or tie on, to fasten.*—Pass.: *il-ligor*, ligātus sum, ligārī.

*ill-o*, adv. [prob. adverbial Acc. ill-om = ill-um; fr. ille] 1. *To that place, thither.*—2. *To that end, thereto: eodem illo, to that same end or point.*

*immānis*, e, adj. *Vast, huge, immani magnitudine*, abl. of quality [§ 115].

*im-missus*, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *immitto*.

*im-mitto*, mīsi, missum, mitt-ēre, 3. v. a. [for in-mitto; fr. in, "in or within"; mitto, "to send"] 1. *To send in or within.*—2. *To let in, sink.*—Pass.: *im-mittor*, missus sum, mitti.

*im-mortalis*, mortāle, adj. [for in-mortālis; fr. in, "not"; mortālis, "mortal"] *Immortal, undying.*

*impēdi-mentum*, menti, n. [impēdi-o] ("The hindering thing; a hindrance"; hence) Plur.: *The baggage of troops, etc.*

*im-pēd-īo*, īvi or īi, itum, īre, 1. v. a. [for in-pēd-īo; fr. in, "in"; pes, pēd-is, "the foot"] ("To get the foot in" something; hence, "to shackle," etc.; hence) *To hinder, obstruct, impede.*—Pass.: *im-pēd-īor*, itus sum, īri.

**impēditus**, a, um, P. perf. pass. of **impēdō**.

**impello**, pēlli, pulsum, pellere, 3. v. a. [for in-pello; fr. in, "against"; pello, "to drive"] ("To drive against"; hence) *To impel, urge*.—Pass.: **impellor**, pulsus sum, pelli.

**impen-sus**, sa, sum, adj. [for impend-sus; fr. impend-o, "to weigh out"; hence, "to expend"] ("Expended"; hence) *Of cost, etc.: Great, large, considerable, high*.

**impērā-tor**, tōris, m. [imper(a)-o] *A commander, esp. a commander-in-chief*.

**impērātus**, a, um, P. perf. pass. of **impēro**.

**im-pēritus**, pērita, pēritum, adj. [for in-pēritus; fr. in, "not"; pēritus, "skilful"] With Gen. [§ 182] *Unskilful, unskilled, or inexperienced in; unversed in, not acquainted with*.

**impēr-ium**, ii, n. [imper-o] *Dominion, empire*.

**im-pēro**, pēraui, pēratum, pērare, 1. v. a. [for in-pēro; fr. in, "upon"; pēro, "to put"] ("To put (a matter, etc.) upon" one; hence) *To command, order, enjoin, bid*.—Pass.: **im-pēror**, pēratum sum, pēraui.

**impētrātūrus**, a, um, P. fut. of **impetro**.

**im-pētro**, pētrāvi, pētratum, pētrāre, 1. v. a. [for in-patro; fr. in, "without force"; patro, "to perform"] *To get, obtain, etc.*—Pass.: **im-pētror**, pētratus sum, pētrāui.

**impēt-us**, ūs, m. [impēt-o, "to fall upon, or attack"] 1. *An attack, assault, onset*.—2. *Impetuosity, violence, force*.

**importāt-ītus**, itia, itium, adj. [importat-um, supine of importō] *Imported, brought from abroad*.

**im-porto**, portāvi, portatum,

portāre, 1. v. a. [for in-porto; fr. in, "into"; porto, "to carry or bring"] *To carry or bring into a country, to import*.

**imprudent-ia**, iae, f. [imprūdēns, imprudent-is, "imprudent"] ("The quality of the imprudent"; hence) *Imprudence, indiscretion*.

**im-um**, i, n. [im-us, "lowest"] *The lowest part, the bottom*.

**in**, prep. gov. abl. and acc.: 1. With Abl.: *In*.—2. With Acc.: *a. Into*.—*b. Upon*.—*c. Against*.—*d. At*.—*e. For*.—*f. To, towards* [iv].

**in-cen-do**, di, sum, dēre, 3. v. a. ("To put fire in or into"; hence) *To set on fire, burn*.—Pass.: **in-cen-dor**, sus sum, di [for in-can-do; fr. in, "in or into"; root CAN, akin to kā-w, "to burn"].

**incensus**, a, um, P. perf. pass. of **incendo**.

**in-certus**, certa, certum, adj. [in, "not"; certus, "sure"] *Not sure, uncertain, doubtful*.

**incitātus**, a, um: 1. P. perf. pass. of **incito**.—2. Pa.: *Of a horse: At full speed*.

**in-cito**, citāvi, citatum, citāre, 1. v. a. [in, "without force"; cito, "to be set in rapid motion"] 1. *To set in rapid motion, urge forward: navem incitare, to propel a ship rapidly forwards*, ch. 25; *equum incitare, to spur on a horse*, ch. 12.—2. With Personal pron. in reflexive force: *To set one's self in rapid motion; i.e. to hasten, rush*.—Pass.: **in-citor**, citatus sum, citāui.

**in-cognītus**, cognita, cognitum, adj. [in, "not"; cognītus, "known"] *Unknown, not known*.

**incōlendi**, Gerund in di fr. incolō.

**incōlo**, cōlūi, no sup., cōlēre, 3. v. n. [in, "in"; colo, "to

dwelling"] ("To dwell in" a place; hence) *To dwell, reside.*

**in-cōlūmis**, cōlūme, adj. [in, in "intensive" force; obsol. cōlūmis, "safe"] *Quite safe, safe, in safety.*

**i-n-de**, adv. [probably fr. nominal root I; with n, epenthetic; de, suffix] ("From that" thing; hence) *From that place or quarter, thence.*

**inducīae** (or **indutiāe**), ārum, f. plur. *A temporary cessation of hostilities; an armistice, truce.*

**in-ēo**, lvi or li, Itum, Ire, v. a. irreg. [in, "into"; 1. ēo] ("To go into"; hence) *Of a plan: To form, adopt.*


**in-ers**, eris, adj. [for in-art-; fr. in, "not"; ars, art-is, "art"] ("Without art"; hence) *Sluggish, inactive, indolent.*

**infērendus**, a, um, Gerundive of infēro.

**infēr-yor**, Ius, comp. adj. [infēr-us, "low"] *Lower.*

**in-fēro**, tūll, (il)-lātum, ferre, v. a. [in, "into or to"; fēro, "to bear"] 1. *To bear, carry, or bring into or to.*—2. *Of war: To make upon, wage against.*

**infirm-itas**, itātis, f. [infirm-us] ("Weakness"; hence) *Of mind: Fickleness.*

**in-firmus**, firma, firmum, adj. [in, "not"; firmus] *Not strong, weak, feeble.*  Comp.: **infirm-yor**; Sup.: **infirm-issimus**.

**in-flūo**, fluxi, fluxum, flūere, 3. v. n. [in, "into"; flūo, "to flow"] *Of a river: To flow or run into; to empty itself into.*

**infra**, adv. [syncopated fr. infērā, abl. fem. of infērus, "low"] *Below.*

**injectus**, a, um, P. perf. pass. of injicō.

**in-jicō**, jēci, jectum, jicere, 3. v. a. [for in-jācō; fr. in; jācō, "to cast"] 1. [In, "upon"] *To cast, or throw, upon.*—2. [In,

"into"] ("To throw into"; hence) *Mentally: With Acc. of thing and Dat. of person: To infuse something into one; to inspire one with some feeling.*—Pass.: **in-jicior**, jectus sum, jicī.

**injūri-a**, ae, f. [injūri-us, "injurious"] ("The thing pertaining to the injurius"; hence) *Unjust or wrongful conduct, injustice; a wrong, injury, etc.*

**inōp-ia**, iae, f. [inops, inōp-is, "without means"] ("The quality, or state, of the inops"; hence) *Want, lack, scarcity.*

**in-ōpina-nis**, ntis, adj. [In, "not"; ōpin(a)-or, "to expect"] *Not expecting, unaware.*

**inquam**, v. def. *To say.*  
**in-sci-us**, a, um, adj. [in, "not"; scīo, "to know"] *Not knowing, ignorant of the cause, etc., unaware.*

**insid-iae**, iārum, f. plur. [insid-ēo, "to take up a position in a place"] ("A taking up of a position in a place"; hence, "an ambush, ambuscade"; hence) *Artifice, plot, treachery.*

**in-sinō**, sināvī, sinātum, sināre, 1. v. a. [in, "into"; sinō, "to wind"] *To wind, or make a way, into: insinuate se, to make their way into or among.*

**in-sisto**, stitī, no sup., sistere, 3. v. n. [in, "without force"; sisto, "to stand"] *To stand, take one's stand.*

**in-stābilis**, stābile, adj. [in, "not"; stābilis, "that stands steady"] *Unsteady.*

**in-stītūo**, stītūi, stītūtum, stītūere, 3. v. a. [for in-stātūo; fr. in, "without force"; stātūo, "to set"] ("To set, put, place"; hence) 1. *Of troops: To form, draw up.*—2. *To construct, build.*—3. *To resolve, or determine, upon.*—Pass.: **in-stītūor**, stītūtus sum, stītūi.

**institū-tum**, ūi, n. [institū-o, "to institute"] *Institution, law.*

**in-sūē-fac-tus**, ta, tum, adj. [In, "without force"; sūē-aco, "to be accustomed"; fac-to, "to make"] ("Made accustomed"; hence) *Accustomed, habituated.*

**in-sūētus**, sūēta, sūētum, adj. [in, "not"; sūētus, "accustomed"] *Unaccustomed.*

**in-sūl-a**, æ, f. [for in-sāl-a; fr. in, "in"; sāl-um, "the sea"] ("That which is in sālum"; hence) *An island.*

**in-sūper**, adv. [in, "on or upon"; sūper, "above"] ("On the top, above, overhead"; hence) *Over and above, moreover, besides.*

**intel-līgo**, lexī, lectum, līg-ēre, 3. v. a. [for inter-lēgo; fr. inter, "between"; lēgo, "to choose"] ("To choose between"; hence) *To perceive, understand, comprehend.*

**inter**, prep. gov. acc. *Between, among: inter se, among themselves, i.e. mutually, one with another.*

**inter-clūdo**, clūdī, clūsum, clūdēre, 3. v. a. [inter, "between"; clūdo (=claudo), "to shut"] ("To shut, or close," a passage or way "between" two or more points; hence) 1. Of roads: *To close, stop, or block up.*—2. Of supplies: *To cut off, intercept.*—Pass.: **inter-clūdor**, clūsus sum, clūdī.

**interclūsus**, a, um, P. perf. pass. of interclūdo.

**intēr-ēā**, adv. [for intēr-ēam; fr. inter, "between"; ēam, acc. sing. fem. of is] ("Between that" and something else; hence) *Of time: Meanwhile, in the mean time.*

**interfectus**, a, um, P. perf. pass. of interficō.

**inter-ficō**, fēcī, fectum, ficēre, 3. v. a. [for inter-fācō; fr. inter, "between"; fācō, "to make"] ("To make" something

to be "between" the parts of a thing, so as to separate and break it up; hence) *To destroy; esp. to kill, slay, slaughter.*—Pass.: **inter-ficior**, fectus sum, fici.

**intēr-im**, adv. [inter, "between"; im = eum, acc. masc. sing. of is] *In the meantime, meanwhile.*

**intermissus**, a, um, P. perf. pass. of intermitto.

**inter-mitto**, mīsi, missum, mittēre, 3. v. a. [inter, "apart"; mitto, "to make to go"] ("To make to go apart"; hence) *To leave off, or discontinue, for awhile; to interrupt the doing of a thing: brevi tempore intermisso, a short time having intervened, or after a short interval, ch. 34.*—Pass.: **inter-mittor**, missus sum, mitti.

**inter-pōno**, pōsī, pōsitum, pōnēre, 3. v. a. [inter, "between"; pōno, "to put"] ("To put between"; hence) 1. *To interpose.*—2. Pass.: Of a suspicion: *To arise, occur.*—Pass.: **inter-pōnor**, pōsitus sum, pōnī.

**interpōsitus**, a, um, P. perf. pass. of interpono.

**inter-sum**, fūi, esse, v. n. [inter, "among"; sum, "to be"] ("To be among"; hence) With Dat. [§ 106, a]: *To be present at to engage, or take part, in.*

**inter-vallum**, vallī, n. [inter, "between"; vallum, "the mound" of a camp, etc.] ("The space between the mound, etc., of a camp and the soldiers' tents"; hence) *An interval of space; distance.*

**intūlissem**, pluperf. subj. of infēro.

**in-fisītātus**, fisītāta, fisītātum, adj. [in, "not"; usitatus, "frequently used"] ("Not frequently used"; hence) *Unusual, uncommon, extraordinary.*

**in-ūtīlis**, ūtīle, adj. [in, "not"; ūtīlis, "useful"] With **ad** [p. 136, E]: *Useless, of no use.*

**in-vicem**, adv. [in, "according to"; vicem, acc. of vicis, "turn"] *By turns, in turn.*

**invitātus**, a, um, P. perf. pass. of invito.

**invito**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To invite.*—Pass.: **invitor**, ātus sum, āri.

**invītus**, a, um, adj. *Unwilling, reluctant, against one's will.*

**i-pse**, psa, psum, pron. dem. [for is-**psē**; fr. **is**; suffix **psē**] *Self, very, identical.*—As Subst. m.: a. Sing.: *Himself.*—b. Plur.: *Themselves.*

**ir-rumpo**, rūpi, ruptum, rumpere, 3. v. n. [for in-rumpo; fr. in, "into"; rumpo, "to break or burst"] Fold. by in with acc.: *To break, or burst, into; to force one's way into*, ch. 14.

**is**, ēa, id, pron. dem. [pronominal root **i**] 1. *This, that, person or thing just mentioned.* As Subst.: a. Sing.: (a) Masc.: *He.*—(b) Neut.: *It, that.*—b. Plur.: (a) Masc.: *Those just mentioned; they.*—(b) Neut.: *Those things.*—2. *Of such a nature or kind, such: ea . . . ut, of such a kind . . . that*, ch. 17.

**Ita**, adv.: 1. *Thus, in this way or manner, so: ita ut, in such a way, that.*—2. *To such a degree, so very* [akin to Sans. *itī*, "thus"].

**itā-que**, conj. [Ita, "thus"; quē, "and"] 1. *And thus, and so.*—2. *On this, or that, account; therefore.*

**Item**, adv.: 1. *So, even so, in like manner.*—2. *Also, likewise* [akin to Sans. *ittham*, "so"].

**I-ter**, tīnēris, n. [ēo, "to go," through root **i**] ("A going"; hence) 1. *Of troops: A march.*—2. *A journey.*

**jācio**, jēci, jactum, jācere, 3. v. a. *To throw, cast, fling.*—Pass.: **jāctor**, jactus sum, jāci.

**jactus**, a, um, P. perf. pass. of jācio.

**jam**, adv. [prob. for eam, fr. **is**] 1. *At this time; now.*—2. *Already.*

**jūbēo**, jussi, jussum, jūbere, 2. v. a. *To order, command, bid.*—Pass.: **jūbēor**, jussus sum, jūberī.

**jū-dīc-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for jur-dīc-o; fr. **jus**, jūr-is, "law"; dīc-o, "to point out"] ("To point out what is law"; hence, "to pass judgment about"; hence) *To judge, deem, consider.*

**jūg-um**, i, n. [jungo, "to join," root **jug**] ("The joining thing"; hence) *The yoke of draught animals.*

**jū-mentum**, menti, n. [for jug-mentum; fr. **jungo**, "to yoke," root **jug**] ("The yoked thing"; hence) *A draught-animal, beast of burden.*

**junc-tūra**, tūre, f. [for jung-tūra; fr. **jung-o**, "to join"] *A joining.*

**junctus**, a, um, P. perf. pass. of jungo.

**jungo**, junxi, junctum, jungere, 3. v. a.: *To join, unite.*—Pass.: **jungor**, junctus sum, junxi [akin to Gr. *ζυγ*, root of *ζεύγνυμι*; and to Sans. root **yuj**].

**jus-jūra-ndum**, ndi, n. (Gen.: *jurisjurandi*, n.) [**jus**, "a right"; jur(a)-o, "to swear"] ("A right to be sworn to"; hence) *An oath.*

**jussi**, perf. ind. of jūbēo.

**jus-tus**, ta, tum, adj. [for jur-tus; fr. **jus**, jur-is, "law"] ("Provided with **jus**"; hence) *Law-abiding, just.*

**Lābīēnus**, ēni, m. *Labienus*; a lieutenant of Caesar in Gaul.

**lāb-or**, ōris, m. ("The act of obtaining or getting"; hence) *Toil, exertion, labour* [akin to Sans. root LABH (whence also λαβ, root of λα(μ)β-αινω, "to take"), "to obtain or get"].

**lābōr-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. [labor] 1. *To labour, toil.* —2. Of soldiers, etc.: *To be hard pressed; to be in difficulty or danger.*

**lac**, lactis, n. *Milk* [prob. for mlact, akin to Sans. root मृज्, "to rub, to stroke"; and so, "the thing rubbed or stroked," i.e. from the udder; also akin to γάλα, γάλακτος].

**lācessendūm**, Gerund in dum fr. lacesso.

**lāc-esso**, essivi or essi, essitum, esse, 3. v. a. intens. ("To bite eagerly"; hence) *To fall upon, attack, assail.* —Pass.: **lāc-essor**, essitus sum, essi [akin to Sans. root दाघ (whence also दक्ष-न्), "to bite"].

**lass-ītūdo**, Itūdīnis, f. [lassus, "weary"] ("The state of the *lassus*"; hence) *Weariness, fatigue, lassitude.*

**lāt-e**, adv. [lāt-us, "wide"] *Widely, extensively, far and wide: quam latissime, as widely as possible*, ch. 3. 53 (Comp.: lāt-ius); Sup.: lat-issime.

**lāt-ītūdo**, Itūdīnis, f. [id.] ("The quality of the *latus*"; hence) *Width, breadth.*

**lātus**, ōris, n. [prob. akin to lātus, "wide"] ("The extended thing"; hence) 1. *A side.* —2. Of an army: *The flank.*

**laus**, laudis, f. *Praise* [prob. akin to Gr. αὐ-ω, and to Sans. root गृह्, "to hear"; and so, "that which one hears" of one's self, in a good sense].

**lāvo**, lāvāvi and lāvi, lāvātum and lautum and lōtum, lāvāre, 1. v. a.: 1. *To wash, bathe*, some object. —2. Pass. in reflexive

force: ("To wash one's self"; i.e.) *To bathe.* —Pass.: **lāvor** lāvātus and lautus and lōtus sum, lāvāri [akin to λούω].

**lēgā-tiō**, tiōnis, f. [lēg(a)-o, "to send on an embassy"] ("The sending on an embassy"; hence) 1. *An embassy.* —2. *The persons attached to an embassy; delegates.*

**lēgā-tus**, ti, m. [id.] ("One sent on an embassy"; hence) 1. *An ambassador.* —2. Milit. t. t.: *A lieutenant-general; a lieutenant.*

**lēg-iō**, iōnis, f. [lēg-o, "to levy or enlist"] ("A levying or enlisting"; hence, "a body of troops levied," etc.; hence) *A Roman legion*, consisting of 10 cohorts of infantry, and a squadron of 300 cavalry.

**lēnis**, e, adj. ("Soft, smooth"; hence) *Mild, gentle.*

**Lēpontii**, ōrum, m. plur.: 1. *The Lepontii*; a people of Cisalpine Gaul, in modern Val Leventina. —2. *The country of the Lepontii.*

**libērāl-iter**, adv. [libērāl-is, "pertaining to a free man"; hence, "courteous," etc.] ("After the manner of the *liberalis*"; hence) *Courteously.*

**libērandus**, a, um, Gerundive of libero.

**lib-ēri**, ērōrum, m. plur. (the sing. only in late Lat.) ("The desired or loved ones"; hence) *Children* [akin to Sans. root लुभ्, "to desire or love"].

**libēr-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [liber, "free"] *To free, set free.*

**liber-tas**, tātis, f. [liber, "free"] ("The state of the *liber*"; hence) 1. *Liberty, freedom.* —2. *Power to do as one pleases, liberty of action.*

**lic-ēo**, ti, itum, ēre (usually only in 3rd pers. sing. and inf. mood), 2. v. n. *To be allowable; to be permitted or lawful.*

**Lingōnes**, um, m. plur. *The Lingones*; a people of Celtic Gaul,

whose chief town, Artodunum, is now called Langrea.

**lītra**, a, f.: 1. Sing.: *A letter of the alphabet.* — 2. Plur.: *A letter, epistle.*

**lī-tus**, tōris, n. [prob. lī, root of lī-no, "to overspread"] ("That which is overspread," esp. by the sea; hence) *The sea-shore, beach, strand.*

**lōc-us**, i, m. [plur. lōci, m., and lōca, n.] ("That which is put, placed, or situated"; hence) *A place* [probably akin to root λέω, whence λέγω, "to put, place"].

**long-e**, adv. [long-us, "long"; hence, "far off"] 1.: a. *Far off, at a distance*: longē ābesse, *to be far off*; longē lateque, *far and wide*. — b. With Comparative and Superlative words: *By far*; *very much*, *greatly*. — 2. Comp.: a. *Further*. — b. *Too far off*. — c. *Very far*. — 3. Comp.: long-ius; (Sup.: long-issīme).

**long-inqu-us** (trisyll.), a, um, adj. [for long-hinc-vus; fr. long-us, "long"; hinc, "hence"] ("Belonging to far hence"; hence) *Far off, distant, remote.*

**longūrius**, ii, m. *A long pole.*

**long-us**, a, um, adj. *Long.* — 3. Comp.: long-ior; (Sup.: long-issīmus) [probably akin to Sans. dirgh-a, "long"].

**lūc-i-us**, ii, m. [lux, lūc-is, "light"; hence, "the day"] ("One belonging to the day," i.e. prob. "one born at break of day") *Lucius*; a Roman name.

**lū-na**, nā, f. [for luc-na; fr. lūc-ēo, "to shine"] ("The shining one"; hence) *The moon.*

**māchīnā-tio**, tīōnis, f. [māchin(a)-or, "to contrive"] ("A contriving"; hence, "a contrivance"; hence) *A machine, engine.*

**māg-is**, comp. adv. [MAG, root of mag-nus] *More; in a greater or higher degree.* — 3. Sup.: maxīme (=mag-sīme).

**magni**; see magnus, no. 3.

**magn-itūdo**, itūdīnis, f. [magn-us] ("The quality of the magnus"; hence) *Greatness, magnitude, large size.*

**magn-ōpēre** (also written magno opere), adv. [for magno opere; abl. sing. of magnūs, "great"; opēs, "toil"] ("With great toil," hence) *Greatly, very greatly, exceedingly.*

**mag-nus**, na, num, adj.: 1. *Great, large.* — 2. Of sound, etc.: *Powerful, loud.* — 3. Of value, importance, etc.: *Great, high*: magni, *of great importance*, ch. 21 [§ 128 a]. — 4. In age: *Great, advanced, old*: majores natu, (*older with respect to birth, i.e.*) *elders, old men, seniors.* — 3. Comp.: mājor (=māg-lor); Sup.: maxīmus (=mag-s-īmus) [root MAG, akin to Gr. μέγας, Sans. mah-a, "great"; fr. Sans. root MAH, originally MAGH, "to be great, powerful," etc.].

**mājor**, us, comp. adj.; see magnus.—As Subst.: mājōres, um, m. plur. *Ancestors, forefathers.*

**mājōres**, um; see major.

**mandā-tum**, tī, n. [mand(a)-o] ("A thing enjoined"; hence) *A command, order, etc.*

**man-do**, dāvi, dātum, dāre, 1. v. a. [mān-us, "hand"; do, "to put"] ("To put into one's hand"; hence) *To enjoin, command*: at ch. 21, constructed with Dat. of person [§ 106, 4] and uti with Subjunctive [§ 152].

**mān-eo**, sī, sum, ēre, 2. v. n. *To remain, continue* [μείνω].

**mā-nus**, nūs, f. ("The measuring thing"; hence) *A hand* [akin to Sans. root mā, "to measure"].

**Marcus**, i, m. *Marcus* (usually written, by abbreviation, **M.**); a Roman prænomen [*marcus*, "a crushing thing"; hence, "a large hammer"; akin to Sans. root *mṛd*, "to crush"].

**māre**, is, n. *The sea* [akin to Sans. *vāri*, "water"].

**mār-ītīmus**, itīma, itīmum, adj. [*mār-e*] *Of, or belonging to, the sea; sea-; maritime.*

**mātēr-īa**, iae (-es, ēi), f. [*māter*, *māt(e)r-is*, "a producer"; hence, "a mother"] ("That which belongs to the *māter*"; hence, "matter, materials"; hence) *Wood, timber.*

**mātūr-e**, adv. [*matur-us*] *Early, soon.* **Comp.**: *mātūr-ius.*

**mātūr-ius**; see *maturus*.

**mātūr-us**, a, um, adj. ("Ripe"; hence) *Of time: Early.*

**maxim-e**, sup. adv. [*maxim-us*] *In the greatest or highest degree; especially, chiefly.* **Comp.**: *māgis*; see *māgis*.

**maxim-us**, a, um, sup. adj.; see *magnus*.—*Phrase: Maximam partem, For the most part, chiefly* [§ 100].

**mēdiō-cris**, cre, adj. [*mēdi-us*, uncontracted gen. *mēdiō-l*, "middle"] ("Made in a middle, or intermediate, state"; hence) *Moderate.*

**Mēdiōmātrīci**, ōrum, m. plur. *The Mediomatrici*; a people of Gaul, in the neighbourhood of the modern Metz.

**mēd-ius**, ia, ium, adj.: 1. *That is in the middle or midst; middle, etc.*—2. *The middle of that denoted by the subst. to which it is in attribution: medi-a nox, the middle of the night, i.e. midnight*, ch. 36.—3. *Of place: With respective Gen.: In the middle of, midway with respect to or between* [akin to μέσος; Sans. *madyas*].

**membrum**, i, n. *A limb, member.*

**Mēnāpīi**, ōrum, m. plur. *The Menapii*; a people of Gallia Belgica, between the Mosā (Meuse) and Scaldis (Scheldt).

**mercā-tor**, tōris, m. [*merc(a)-or*, "to trade"] *A trader, merchant.*

**mētendo**, Gerund in *do fr. meto.*

**mēto**, messūi, messum, mētēre, 3. v. a. *To mow or reap; to cut down the crops* [prob. ἀ-μά-ω].

**mētus**, ūs, m. *Fear, dread.*  
**mē-us**, a, um, pron. possess. [*me*] *Of, or belonging to, me; my, mine.*

**mīles**, itis, comm. gen. *A soldier.*

**mīlīt-āris**, āre, adj. [*mīles*, *mīlīt-is*] *Of, or belonging to, a soldier; military: res militaris, military affairs.*

**mill-e**, num. adj. indecl. *A thousand: mille passūs, a thousand paces, i.e. a (Roman) mile, estimated at 1618 English yards, or 142 yards less than an English mile.*—As Subst.: **mill-ia**, iuum, n. plur.: a. *A thousand.*—with follg. gen.: *capitum*, ch. 15; *armatorium*, ch. 1.—b. With (ch. 10) or without (ch. 14) *pass-ūm (=mille passūs): A mile* [akin to χίλιοι].

**mīn-ūo**, ūi, ūtum, ūere, 3. v. n. *To grow, or become, less; to diminish* [root *MLN*, akin to *mīn-or*, and μιν-ύω].

**mīsi**, P. ind. of *mitto*.

**missus**, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *mitto*.

**mittendi**, Gerund in *di fr. mitto.*

**mitto**, mīsi, missum, mittēre, 3. v. a.: 1. *To let, suffer, or allow to go.*—2. *To cause to go; to send.*—3. *Of a missile: To cast, hurl, launch* [§ 140, 2].—Pass.: *mittor, missus sum, mitti.*

**mō-bīlis**, bīle, adj. [for mov-bīlis; fr. mōv-ēo, "to move"] ("That may, or can, be moved"; hence) Of character: *Changeable, fickle*.

**mōd-ēror**, ērātus sum, ērāri, 1. v. dep. [mōd-us, "a bound"] ("To set bounds to"; hence) *To manage, regulate, etc.*

**mōdo**, adv. *Only, merely*.

**mō-dus**, di, m. ("The measuring thing"; hence, "measure, measurement"; hence) *A manner, method, way, mode* [akin to Sans. root MĀ, "to measure"; whence also μέτρον, "a measure"].

**mōn-ēo**, ūi, Itum, ēre, 2. v. a. ("To cause to think"; hence, "to remind"; hence) *To warn, admonish, advise* [akin to Sans. root MAN, "to think"].

**mon-s**, tis, m. [for min-s; fr. min-ēo, "to project"] ("That which projects or juts forth"; hence) *A mountain, mount*.

**mōra**, æ, f. *Delay*.

**mōrātus**, a, um, P. perf. of moror.

**Morīni**, ōrum, m. plur.: 1. *The Morini*; a people of Belgic Gaul. — 2. *The country of the Morini*, ch. 21.

**mōr-or**, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. a. [mor-a, "delay"] *To delay, i.e. to tarry, linger, stay*.

**m-os**, ōris, m. [prob. for meos; fr. mē-o, "to go"] ("The going" one's own way; hence, "a person's will"; hence) *Practice, usage, custom*.

**Mōsa**, æ, m. *The Mosa* (now *Meuse*); a river of Gallia Belgica.

**mō-tus**, tūs, m. [for mov-tus; fr. mōv-ēo] 1. *A moving, motion*. 2. Of vessels, etc.: *A movement, evolution*.

**mōvēo**, mōvi, mōtum, mōvēre, 2. v. a.: *To move, set in motion*.

**mūlīer**, ēris, f. *A woman*.

**mult-ītūdo**, Itūdīnis, f.

[mult-us] ("The quality of the *multus*"; hence) 1. *A great number, a multitude*. — 2. *The multitude, the mass of the people*, ch. 27.

**mult-um**, adv. [adverbial neut. of mult-us] 1. *Much, greatly*. — 2. *Often, frequently*: *multum esse, to be often, or frequently, engaged*, ch. 1.

**mul-tus**, ta, tum, adj.: 1. Sing.: *Much*. — 2. Plur.: *Many*. ~~Comp.~~ Comp.: plūs; Sup.: plūrimus [perhaps akin to πολ-ύς].

**nactus**, a, um, P. perf. of nanciscor.

**nam**, conj. *For*.

**nam-que**, conj. [nam; que] An emphatic confirmative particle: *For, for indeed, for truly*.

**na(n)c-iscor**, nactus sum, nancisci, 3. v. dep.: 1. *To get, obtain*. — 2. *To meet with, find* [akin to Sans. root NAQ, "to attain"].

**Nantūātes**, um, m. plur. *The Nantuates*; a people of Gallia Narbonensis.

**nā-tīo**, tīōnis, f. [na-scor, "to be born"] ("A being born"; hence) *A nation, race of people*.

**nā-tūra**, turæ, f. [id.] ("A being born"; hence, "birth"; hence) *The nature, i.e. the natural property, etc., of a thing; natural situation*, ch. 23.

1. **nātus**, a, um, P. perf. of nascor.

2. **nā-tus**, tūs (only found in Abl. sing.), m. [na-scor] *Birth*: *maiores natu, see magnus*, no. 4.

**nāvīgandum**, Gerund in dum fr. navigo.

**nāvīgā-tīo**, tīōnis, f. [nāv-ig(a) o, "to sail"] *A sailing, i.e. the act of sailing, navigation*.

**nāvīg-īum**, īi, n. [nāvīg-o] ("A sailing"; hence) *A vessel, ship, bark*.

**nāv-īgo**, īgāvī, īgātum, īgāre,

1. v. n. [nav-is, "a ship"] 1. *To sail*.—2. Impers. pass. inf.: *navigari*, (*that it could be navigated*, i.e.) *that he could put to sea*, ch. 81.

*nāvis*, is, f. *A ship*: *nāvis* *ōnērāria*, a *merchant-vessel* or *transport*; *navis longa*, a *ship of war* (being of a greater length than ordinary vessels for the purpose of obtaining greater speed) [akin to Gr. *ναῦς* and Sans. *naus*].

1. *ne*, adv. and conj.: 1. Adv.: *No, not*.—2. Conj.: *That not; lest* [prob. akin to Sans. *na*, "not"].

2. *nē*, enclitic and interrogative particle. *Whether*:—*ne ... an ... an, whether or whether ... or whether*.

*nec*; see *nēque*.

*necessāri-o*, adv. [*necessāri-us*, "necessary"] *Unavoidably, necessarily*.

*nē-ces-se*, neut. adj. (found only in Nom. and Acc. sing.; sometimes used as a substantive, and in connection with *sum* or *habeo*) [for *ne-ces-se*; fr. *nē*, "not"; *cēd-o*, "to yield"] ("Not yielding or giving way"; hence) 1. *Unavoidable, inevitable, etc.*—2. *Needful, requisite, necessary*.

*neg-līgo*, *lexi*, *lectum*, *lēg-ēre*, 3. v. a. [for *nec-lēgo*; fr. *nec*, "not"; *lēgo*, "to gather"] ("Not to gather"; hence) 1. *To overlook, neglect*.—2. With Inf.: *To make light of doing, etc.; to take no heed, or neglect, to do, etc.*

*nē-mo*, *mīnis*, comm. gen. [contr. fr. *ne-homo*; fr. *ne*, "not"; *hōmo*, "a person"] *No person, no one, nobody*.

*nē-quāquam*, adv. [*ne*, "not"; *quāquam*, adverbial abl. fem. of *quisquam*, "any"] *Not by any means, by no means*.

*nē-que* (contracted *nec*), conj. [*nē*, "not"; *que*, "and"] *And not, nor; neque* (*nec*) ... *neque* (*nec*), *neither ... nor*.

*neu*; contr. fr. *nēve*.

*nē-ve* (*neu*), conj. *And not, nor; or not* [*ne*, "not"; *ve*, akin to Sans. *vā*, "and"].

*nī-hil*, n. indecl. [shortened by apocope fr. *nī-hilum*—for *ne-hilum* (i.e. *ne*, "not"; *hilum*=*filum*, "a thread"); "not a thread"; hence] *Nothing*.

*nī-si*, conj. [*ne*, "not"; *si*, "if"] *if not; i.e. unless, except*.

*nōc-ēo*, *ūi*, *lītum*, *ēre*, 2. v. n. With Dat. (§ 106, (3)): *To harm, hurt, injure, etc.* [akin to Sans. root *ṇāc*, "to periah"].

*noctu*, f. [abl. of obsolete *noctus*=*nox*] *By night; in the course of the night*.

*nō-men*, *mīnis*, n. [*no-sco*, "to know"] ("That which serves for knowing" an object; hence) *A name*.

*non*, adv. *Not* [akin to Sans. *no*].

*non-dum*, adv. [*non*, "not"; *dum*, "yet"] *Not yet*.

*non-nullus*, *nulla*, *nullum*, adj. [*non*, "not"; *nullus*, "none"] ("Not none"; hence) *Some*.

*nō-nus*, *na*, *num*, adj. [for *nov-nus*; fr. *nōv-em*, "nine"] *Ninth*.

*nō-sco* (old form *gno-sco*), *vi*, *tum*, *scēre*, 3. v. a.: 1. In present tense and derivatives: *To acquire a knowledge of; to come to know*.—2. In perfect tense and derivatives: *To have acquired a knowledge of; to know*.—Pass.: *nō-scor*, *tus sum*, *sci* [akin to γινω, root of γι-γνώ-σκω, and Sans. root *jñā*].

*nos-ter*, *tra*, *trum*, pron. poss. [*nos*] *Our, our own, ours*.—As Subst.: *nostrī*, *ōrum*, m. plur. *Our men*.

*nostrī*, *ōrum*; see *noster*.

*nōtus*, a, *um*: 1. P. perf. pass. of *nosco*.—2. Pa.: *Known, well known*.

*nōvissīmus*, a, *um*, sup. adj

[*nōvus*, "new"] ("Newest"; hence) Of time: *The last, latest.*

*nōv-itas*, *itātis*, f. [id.] ("The quality of the *novus*"; hence) 1. *Newness*.—2. *Novelty, unusualness, strangeness.*

*nōvus*, a, um, adj. *New*: *novæ res*, a change in the state, a revolution. *Sup.*: *nōvissimus* [akin to Gr. *νέος*, and Sans. *nava*].

*nox*, *noctis*, f. *Night*; for *media nox* see *medius* [akin to *νύξ*, Sans. *nakta*].

*n-ullus*, *ulla*, *ullum*, adj. [for *ne-ullus*; fr. *nē*, "not"; *ullus*, "any"] *Not any, none, no*; at ch. 28 with Gen. of "thing distributed" [§ 130].

*nūm-ērus*, *ēri*, m. ("The distributed thing"; hence) *A number* [akin to *νέμω*, "to distribute"].

*nuntiatūs*, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *nuntio*.

*nunt-īo*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1. v. a. [*nunti-us*] *To carry or bring intelligence about; to announce*.—Pass.: *nunti-or*, *ātus sum*, *āri*.

*nun-tius*, *tīi*, m. [perhaps contracted fr. *nov-ven-tius*; fr. *nōv-us*, "new"; *vēn-īo*, "to come"] ("A person, or thing, newly come"; hence) 1. *A bearer of news or tidings; a messenger, courier, etc.*—2. *News or tidings; a message.*

*nū-tus*, *tūs*, m. [*nū-o*, "to nod"] ("A nodding"; hence) *Command, will.*

*ob*, prep. gov. acc. ("Towards, at"; hence) To indicate object or cause: *On account of, for* [akin to *ἐν-ί*; Sans. *ap-i*].

*oblātus*, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *offerō*.

*obliqu-e*, adv. [*obliqu-us*, "sidelong, oblique"] *Sideways, slantwise, obliquely.*

*obses*, *īdis*, m. and f. [for *obsid-s*; fr. *obsid-ēo*, "to stay, or remain," any where] ("One staying, or remaining," in a place; hence, with reference to those who remain any where as pledges for the faithfulness of another or others) *A hostage.*

*obaīd-īo*, *īōnis*, f. [*obsid-ēo*, "to invest" a place] *An investment of a place; a blockade, siege.*

*ob-tempēro*, *tempērāvi*, *tempērātum*, *tempērāre*, 1. v. n. [*ōb*, "in accordance with"; *tempēro*, "to regulate one's self"] ("To regulate one's self in accordance with"; hence) With Dat. [§ 106, (8)]: *To comply with, to conform or submit to; to obey.*

*ob-tīnēo*, *tīnti*, *tentum*, *tīn-ēre*, 2. v. a. [for *ob-tēnēo*; fr. *ōb*, "without force"; *tēnēo*, "to hold"] ("To hold, or lay hold of," with the hands; hence) 1. *To hold or occupy*.—2. *To acquire, get possession of, obtain.*

*occā-sus*, *sūs*, m. [for *occad sus*; fr. *occid-o*, "to set," through true root *occad*] Of the sun, etc.: *The setting or going down.*

*oc-cīdo*, *cīdi*, *cisum*, *cīdēre*, 3. v. a. [for *ob-cædo*; fr. *ōb*, "against"; *cædo*, "to strike," etc.] ("To strike against"; hence, "to strike to the ground"; hence) *To cut down, kill, slay, slaughter, etc.*—Pass.: *oc-cīdor*, *cīsus sum*, *cīdi*.

*occīsus*, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *occīdor*.

*occūpā-tīo*, *tīōnis*, f. [*oc-cup(a)-o*] ("An occupying"; hence) *An occupation, employment.*

*occūpātus*, a, um: 1. P. perf. pass. of *occūpo*.—2. Pa.: *Busy, engaged, occupied.*

*oc-cūp-o*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1. v. a. [for *ob-cap-o*; fr. *ob*, "without force"; CAP, root of *cāp-īo*, "to take"] *To take or lay*

*hold of, to seize.*—Pass.: **oc-cūp-or**, ātus sum, āri.

**oc-curro**, curri (rarely cū-curri), cursum, currere, 3. v. n. [for ob-curro; fr. ὄβ, "up or towards"; curro, "to run"] 1. *To run up, etc.* [§ 140, 2].—2. *To meet, fall in with, encounter.*

**ōceānus**, i, m. *The ocean* [ωκεανός].

**octo**, num. adj. indecl. *Eight* [ὀκτώ].

**octō-dēcim**, num. adj. indecl. [for octo-decem; fr. octo, "eight"; decem, "ten"] *Eighteen*.

**octō-ginta**, num. adj. indecl. ("Eight-tens"; hence) *Eighty* [octo; ginta = κοῖτα = "ten"].

**offēro**, obtūli, oblātum, offerre, v. a. irreg. [for ob-fēro; fr. ὄβ, "towards"; fēro, "to bring"] ("To bring towards"; hence) *To present, offer.*—Pass.: **offēror**, oblātus sum, offerri.

**of-fic-iūm**, ii, n. [for op-fāc-iūm; fr. (ops) ὄp-is, "aid"; fāc-iō, "to perform," etc.] ("The performing, or rendering, of aid"; hence) *A service incumbent on one; a duty, office, etc.*

**omn-ino**, adv. [omn-is] 1. *Altogether, wholly.*—2. With numerals: *In all.*

**omnis**, e, adj.: 1. Sing.: a. Of a class: *Every, all.*—b. *The whole of; all.*—2. Plur.: *All.*—As Subst.: a. omnes, ium, comm. gen. plur. *All persons, all.*—b. omnia, um, n. plur. *All things, every thing.*

**ōnēr-ārīus**, āria, ārīum, adj. [ōnūs, ōnēr-is, "a burden"] *Of, or belonging to, a burden: navis oneraria, a ship of burden, i.e. a merchantman; see navis.*

**ōnus**, ēris, n. *A burden, load* [prob. akin to Sans. anas, "a cart"].

**ōpīn-īo**, iōnis, f. [ōpīn-or, "to think"] ("A thinking"; hence)

1. *Opinion, supposition.*—2. *High opinion.*

**ōport-et**, tūl, ēre (only in 3rd person and Inf. mood), 2. v. n. (*It is necessary, fit, proper, right; (it) behoves.*

**oppīdum**, i, n. *A town.*

**opportūn-e**, adv. [opportun-us, "seasonable"] *Seasonably, opportunely.*

**op-port-ūnus**, ūna, ūnum, adj. [for ob-port-ūnus; fr. ὄβ, "over against"; port-us, "a harbour"] ("Belonging to that which is over against the harbour"; hence) *Convenient, suitable, reasonable, opportune.* (Comp.: opportūn-ior; Sup.: opportūn-issimus.)

**oppressus**, a, um, P. perf. pass. of opprimo.

**op-prīmo**, pressi, pressum, primere, 3. v. a. [for ob-prēmo; fr. ὄβ, "against"; prēmo, "to press"] ("To press against"; hence) *To crush, overwhelm, overpower.*—Pass.: **op-prīmor**, pressus sum, primi.

**optīmus**, a, um, sup. adj. *Best.*—With Supine in u, ch. 30 [§ 141, 6].

**ōpus**, ēris, n. *Work, labour* [akin to Sans. apas].

**ōra**, ae, f. *The coast, sea-coast.* **ōrā-tīo**, tiōnis, f. [or(a)-o, "to speak"] ("A speaking"; hence) *A speech or oration.*

**ōrā-tor**, tōris, m. [id.] ("A speaker"; hence) *An ambassador charged with an oral message.*

**orb-is**, is, m. *A circle or ring.*

**ord-o**, inis, m. [ord-ior, "to weave"] ("A weaving"; hence)

1. *Arrangement, order.*—2. *A line, rank, of soldiers.*

**ōr-īor**, tus sum, iri, 3. and 4. v. dep. *To rise* [prob. akin to ὀρ-νύμι, "to stir up"].

**ōr-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [os, ōr-is, "the mouth"] ("To

use the mouth"; hence, "to speak"; hence) *To pray, beg, entreat, beseech.*

**os-tendo, tendi, tensum, tendere, 3. v. a.** [for *obs-tendo*; fr. *obs* (=δβ), "before or over against"; *tendo*, "to stretch out"] ("To stretch out, or spread, before one"; hence) 1. *To show, exhibit, display.*—2. *To declare, set forth, make known.*

**ōvum, i, n.** *An egg* [ὠόν].

**pācātus, a, um: 1. P. perf. pass. of pāco.**—2. *Pa.:* *Undisturbed, tranquil, in a state of peace.*

**pāc-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.** [*pax, pāc-is*, "peace"] *To bring into a state of peace or quietness; to tranquillize.*—*Pass.:* **pāc-or, ātus sum, āri.**

**pāgus, i, m.** *A canton, district of the Gauls or Germans.*

**pāl-us, ūdis, f.** ("The thing having wet clay or mud"; hence) *A swamp, marsh* [hybrid word; for *pal-ud-s*; fr. *πηλ-ος*, "clay"; *ūd-us*, "wet, moist"].

**par, paris, adj.** *Equal.*

**pārātus, a, um: 1. P. perf. pass. of pārō.**—2. *Pa.:* *Ready.*

**pār-i-es, ētis, m.** ("The thing going around"; hence) *A wall of a house* [akin to Sans. *par-i*, Gr. *περ-ι*, "around"; *i*, root of *ēo*, "to go"].

**pār-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.** ("To bring or put"; hence, with accessory notion of readiness) 1. *To make, or get, ready; to prepare.*—2. *To procure, obtain* [probably akin to *φέρω*].

**par-s, tis, f.: 1. A part, piece, portion, share, etc.**—2. *A quarter, side, direction, etc.*

**par-vus, va, vum, adj.** [prob. akin to *par-s*] *Small, little.*

**pas-sim, adv.** [for *pad-sim*; fr. *PAD*, root of *pando*, "to spread out"] ("By a spreading out";

hence) *In every direction, on all sides.*

**pas-sus, sūs, m.** [for *pad-sus*; fr. *PAD*, root of *pando*, "to spread out"] ("A spreading out" of the feet in walking; hence) 1. *A step or pace.*—2. *As a measure of length: A pace equal to five Roman feet; see mille.*

**pātior, passus sum, pāti, 3. v. dep.: 1. To bear, endure.**—2. *To allow, permit, suffer* [akin to *παθ*, root of *πάσχω*].

**pauc-itas, itātis, f.** [*pauc-us*] ("The quality of the *paucus*"; hence) *A small number, small numbers, fewness.*

**paucus, a, um, adj.: 1. Sing.: Small, whether in size or extent.**—2. *Plur.:* *Few.*

**paul-ātim, adv.** [*paul-us*, "little"] *By little and little; by degrees, gradually.*

**paul-isper, adv.** [*id.*] *For a little while, for a short time.*

**paul-o, adv.** [adverbial abl. of *paul-us*, "a little"] *By a little; a little, somewhat.*

**paulūl-um, adv.** [adverbial neut. of *paulūl-us*, "very little"] *Just a little; a very little; a little or somewhat.*

**paul-um, adv.** [adverbial neut. of *paul-us*, "little"] *A little, somewhat.*

**pāx, pācis, f.** [for *pao-s*; fr. root *PAC*, or *PAG*, whence *pā-iscor*, "to bind, to covenant"; *pango*, "to fasten"] ("The binding, or fastening, thing"; hence) *Peace.*

**pēc-us, ōris, n.** ("The thing fastened up"; hence) *In collective force: Cattle, as tied up in stalls* [akin to Sans. *paṇu*, fr. root *PAQ*, "to bind"].

**pēd-es, Itis, m.** [for *pēd-i-ta*; fr. *pes, pēd-is*, "a foot"; *i*, root of *ēo*, "to go"] ("One that goes on foot"; hence) *A foot-soldier.*—*Plur.:* *Infantry.*

**pēd-ester**, *estris, estre*, adj. [id.] 1. *On foot, that goes on foot*: *pēdestres cōplæ, foot-soldiers, infantry*.—2. *On, or by, land; land-*.

**pēdītā-tus**, *tūs*, m. [pēdīt(a)-o, "to go on foot"] ("A going on foot"; "that which goes on foot"; hence) *Foot-soldiers, infantry*.

**pell-is**, *is*, f.: 1. *A skin or hide*.—2. *Mostly plur.: As made of skins: A lent* [akin to πῆλλ-a, "a hide"].

**pello**, *pēpūli*, *pulsum*, *pellāre*, 3. v. a. ("To cause to go"; hence) *To rout, beat, put to flight*.—Pass.: *pellor, pulsus sum, pelli* [akin to Sans. root PAL, "to go"].

**pēr**, prep. gov. acc.: 1. *Through, through the midst of*.—2. *All over or along*: *per temonem*, ch. 38.—3. *Through, by, by means of*.

**per-curro**, *cūcurri* or *curri*, *cursum*, *currere*, 3. v. n. [per, "along"; *curro*, "to run"] *To run along*.

**pēr-ēo**, *ivi* or *ii*, *itum*, *ire*, v. n. irreg. [pēr, "through"; *ēo*, "to go"] ("To go through"; hence) *To perish, lose one's life, die*.

**pēr-ēquīto**, *ēquītāvi*, *ēquītātum*, *ēquītāre*, 1. v. n. [pēr, "through"; *ēquīto*, "to ride"] *To ride through; to ride hither and thither*.

**per-fēro**, *tīli*, *lātum*, *ferre*, v. a. irreg. [pēr, "without force"; *fēro*, "to bear"] *To bear, bring, carry, convey*.—Pass.: *per-fēr-or*, *lātus sum*, *ferri*.

**perfid-ia**, *læ*, f. [perfid-us, "faithless"] ("The quality of the *perfidus*"; hence) *Faithlessness, treachery, perfidy*.

**perfūgī-um**, *i*, n. [perfūgī-o, "to flee for refuge"] ("A fleeing for refuge"; hence) *A place of refuge; a refuge*.

**pērī-cūlum**, *cūli*, n. [obsol. *pērī-or*, "to try"] ("That which serves for trying"; hence) 1. *A trial, experiment, attempt*: *periculum facere, to make an attempt*, ch. 21.—2. *Danger, peril*.

**perlātus**, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *perfero*.

**per-mānēo**, *mansi*, *mansum*, *mānere*, 2. v. n. [per, "to the end"; *mānēo*] *To stay to the end; to continue, endure, remain*.

**permōtus**, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *permōveo*.

**per-mōvēo**, *mōvi*, *mōtum*, *mōvere*, 2. v. a. [pēr, "thoroughly"; *mōvēo*] ("To move thoroughly"; hence) *To influence, affect, move deeply*.—Pass.: *per-mōvēor*, *mōtus sum*, *mōvēri*.

**per-mulcēo**, *mulsi*, *mulsum*, *mulcēre*, 2. v. a. [per, "all over"; *mulcēo*, "to stroke"] ("To stroke all over"; hence) *To soothe*.—Pass.: *per-mulcēor*, *mulsus sum*, *mulcēri*.

**permulsus**, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *permulceo*.

**per-paucus**, *paucus*, *paucum*, adj. [pēr, "very"; *paucus*, "little"] 1. Sing.: *Very little*.—2. Plur.: *Very few*.

**perpend-icūlum**, *icūli*, n. [perpend-o, "to weigh or examine carefully"] ("That which serves for examining carefully"; hence) *A plumb-line, plummet*: *ad perpendiculum*, (according to the plumb-line, i.e.) *perpendicularly*: ch. 17.

**per-pēt-ūus**, *ūa*, *ūum*, adj. ("Extending through"; hence) *Constant, perpetual*.—Adverbial expression: *In perpetuum, forever*, ch. 34. [pēr, "through"; root PER, akin to πῆρ-αὐρύμ, "to extend"; and to pāt-ēo, "to lie open"].

**perspectus**, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *perspicio*.

**per-spiciō**, *spexi*, *spectum*,

**spicere**, 3. v. a. [for per-spicio; fr. per, "thoroughly"; spicio, "to see"] ("To see thoroughly"; hence) 1. *To ascertain, learn.*—2. *To reconnoitre.*—Pass.: per-spicior, spectus sum, spici.

**per-terrere**, terrui, territum, terrere, 2. v. a. [për, "thoroughly"; terrere, "to frighten"] *To frighten thoroughly; to strike with terror, terrify greatly.*—Pass.: per-terrëor, territus sum, terreri.

**perterritus**, a, um, P. perf. pass. of perterrere.

**perturbare**, tui, tōnis, f. [perturb(a)-o, "to disturb utterly"] ("A disturbing utterly"; hence) *Confusion, utter confusion.*

**per-turbo**, turbavi, turbatum, turbare, 1. v. a. [për, "utterly"; turbo, "to disturb"] 1. *To disturb utterly, to throw into great confusion.*—2. *To discompose, embarrass.*—Pass.: per-turbor, turbatus sum, turbari.

**per-venire**, vëni, ventum, venire, 4. v. n. [për, "quite"; venio, "to come"] ("To come quite" to a place, etc.; hence) *To reach or arrive; to come up, etc.*

**pes, pëd-is**, m. ("The going thing"; hence) *A foot*, whether of persons, etc., or as a measure [akin to Sans. pad, fr. root PAD, "to go"].

**pëtendus**, a, um, Gerundive of peto.

**pëtens**, ntis, P. pres. of peto.

**pëtitus**, a, um, P. perf. pass. of peto.

**pët-o**, ivi and ii, itum, ère, 3. v. a. ("To fly" towards; hence) *To seek, i.e. to beg, solicit, entreat.*—Pass.: pët-or, itus sum, i [akin to Sans. root PAT, "to fly"].

**piscis**, is, m. *A fish.*

**Pis-o**, ònis, m. [pis-o=pins-o, "to pound or bray" in a mortar]

("The Pounder, The Mortar") *Piso*; a man of Aquitania; ch. 12.

**plân-us**, a, um, adj. *Flat, level, plain.*

**plë-nus**, na, num, adj. [plë-o, "to fill"] *Filled, full.*

**plërumque**, adv. [adverbial neut. of plërusque, "the greater part of"] *For the most part, generally.*

**plërusque**, plëräque, plërumque, adj. [a strengthened form of plërus, "very many"] 1. Sing.: *The larger, or greater, part of.*—2. Plur.: *Very many, a very great part, most of.*—As Subst.: plërique, m. plur.: a. *Most, or very many, persons.*—b. *Several; a considerable number or portion.*

1. **plüs**, plüris (Plur. plüres, plüra), comp. adj. [contr. and changed fr. ple-or; PLë, root of plë-o, "to fill"; comparative suffix "or"] ("Fuller"; hence) 1. *More.*—2. *Several, very many.*

2. **plüs**, comp. adv. [adverbial neut. of 1. plus] *More.*

**pœn-îtëo**, itui, no supine, itëre, 2. v. a. intens. ("To repent one"; but) In classical authors only impers.: *It repents or grieves one* [pœn-lo=pun-lo, "to punish"].

**pol-licëor**, licëtus sum, licëri, 2. v. dep. a. and n. [for pot-licëor; fr. inseparable prefix pöt, "much"; licëor, "to bid" at an auction] ("To bid much or largely"; hence) *To hold forth, or promise, a thing.*

**pollicëtus**, a, um, P. perf. of pollicëor.

**Pompeius**, ii, m. *Pompeius (Cneius)*, the Roman triumvir.

**pöno**, pösui, pösitum, pönëre, 3. v. a. [usually regarded as contracted fr. posüno (i.e. po, inseparable prefix with augmentative force; sïno, "to let down"), "to let down quite"; but rather

fr. a root POS] 1. *To put, place, or set.*—2. Of arms: *To lay down or aside*; ch. 37.

pon-s, tis, m. ("A road" as "that which serves for going" over water, etc.; hence) *A bridge* [akin to Sans. *pathin* for *panthan*, "a road"; fr. root PATH (=PAD), "to go"].

pō-pūl-us, i, m. ("The many"; hence) *The people* [probably for pol-pol-us; fr. πολ-ύς ("many"), reduplicated].

por-ta, tæ, f. ("The thing passed through"; hence) *A gate of a camp, etc.* [probably from root PER or POR, found in περ-άω, "to pass through"; πόρ-ος, "a way"].

portus, tūs, m. [akin to porta] *A harbour, haven, port.*

pos-sīdēō, sēdi, sessum, sīd-ēre, 2. v. a. [for pot-sēdēō; fr. pōt (inseparable prefix), "much"; sēdēō, "to sit"] ("To sit much" in a place, etc.; hence) 1. *To have and hold; to be master of; to own or possess.*—2. *To take, or hold, possession of.*

possum, pōtūi, no sup., posse, v. n. irreg. [for pot-sum; fr. pōt-is, "able"; sum, "to be"] *To be able, or powerful; to have power to do, etc., something; (I, you, he, etc.) can, etc.*

post, adv. and prep. [perhaps contracted from pōne ("behind") est, "it is"] 1. Adv.: Of time: *Afterwards, after, later, etc.*—2. Prep. gov. Acc.: a. Of place: *After, behind.*—b. Of time: *After, subsequent to.*

post-ēa, adv. [probably for post-eam; i.e. post, "after"; ēam, acc. sing. fem. of is, "this," "that"] *After this or that; afterwards.*—In combination with quam, or as one word: *After that.*

postēā-quam; see postea.

post-ērus, ēra, ērum, adj

[post] *Coming after, following, next.*

postr-I-dīe, adv. [contr. fr. postēr-I-dīe; i.e. postēr-o dīe; the respective ablatives of postēr-us, "following"; dīes, "day"; with (i) connecting vowel] *On the day after, on the following day, on the morrow*: with following Gen., ch. 13.

postūlā-tum, ti, n. [post-ul(a)-o] Mostly plur.: *A thing demanded; a demand.*

postūlo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [usually considered akin to posco] *To ask, demand, request, require, desire.*

pōtes-tas, tātis, f. [for pōtent-tas; fr. pōtens, pōtent-is, "powerful"] ("The quality of the pōtens"; hence) 1. *Power.*—2. *A possibility, opportunity*: potestatem facere, *to give, or present, an opportunity*; ch. 15.

præ-ācūtus, ācūta, ācūtum, adj. præ, "before"; ācūtus, "sharp"] ("Sharpened before"; hence) *Sharp towards, or at, the end; sharp at the point.*

præ-cep-s, cipītis, adj. [for præ-capit-s; fr. præ, "before"; cāput, cāpit-is, "the head"] ("Head-foremost"; hence) *Of localities: Steep, precipitous.*

præcipit-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [præceps, præcipit-is, "headlong"] ("To throw, or cast, headlong";—With Personal pron. in reflexive force: *To cast one's self headlong.*

præda, æ, f. *Booty, spoil, plunder.*

præ-dīco, dīcāvi, dīcātum, dīcāre, 1. v. a. [præ, "publicly" dīco, "to proclaim"] *To proclaim publicly; to declare, publish, announce.*

præd-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [præd-a, "plunder"] *To plunder, spoil, pillage, etc.*

præfec-tus, ti, m. [for præ-

**fac-tus**; fr. **præficio**, "to set before," through true root **PRÆ-fac**] ("One set before or over" some persons or things; hence) *A prefect, commander.*

**præmissus**, a, um, P. perf. pass. of **præmitto**.

**præ-mitto**, **misī**, **missum**, **mittēre**, 3. v. a. [**præ**, "before"; **mitto**, "to send"] *To send before or forwards; to send in advance.*—Pass.: **præ-mittor**, **missus sum**, **mitti**.

**præ-ser-tim**, adv. [**præ**, "before"; **sēr-o**, "to arrange"] ("By an arranging before"; hence) *Especially, particularly.*

**præsid-ium**, **li**, n. [**præsid-ēo**, "to sit before"; hence, "to guard"] ("A guarding"; hence, "defence, protection"; hence) *A protecting force, garrison, etc.*

**præstitēro**, fut. perf. ind. of **præsto**.

**præ-sto**, **stīti**, **stītum**, **stāre**, 1. v. n. and a. [**præ**, "before"; **sto**, "to stand"] ("To stand before or in front"; hence) 1. Neut.: *To be superior, distinguish one's self above or beyond.*—Impers.: **Præstaret** (with clause, an ... petere, as subject [§ 157]), (it) *was better.*—2. Act.: a. *To show, evidence, display.*—b. *To fulfil, discharge, perform.*

**præ-ter**, prep. gov. acc. [**præ**, "before"; demonstrative suffix **ter**] ("Past, by, along"; hence, "beyond"; hence) *Except.*

**præter-ēā**, adv. [for **præter-eam**; fr. **præter**, "beyond"; **eam**, acc. sing. fem. of pron. is, "this"] ("Beyond this"; hence) *Besides, moreover, further.*

**præter-mitto**, **misī**, **missum**, **mittēre**, 3. v. a. [**præter**, "past"; **mitto**, "to allow to go"] ("To allow to go past or by"; hence) *To pass by or over.*

**præmo**, **præsi**, **pressum**, **prēm-**

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**ære**, 3. v. a. ("To press or squeeze"; hence) 1. In war, etc.: *To press hard or close.*—2. *To vex, harass, beset with difficulties, etc.*—Pass.: **præmor**, **pressus sum**, **prēmi**.

**præ-tium**, **tīi**, n. ("That which buys"; hence, "money"; hence) *Price, cost* [akin to **πρi-ασθαι**, "to buy"].

**prī-die**, adv. [for **præ-die**; fr. **præ**, "before"; **die**, abl. sing. of **dies**, "day"] *On the day before.*

**prīm-o**, **prīm-um**, adv. [**prīm-us**, "first"] *At first, in the first place: quam primum, as soon as possible.*

**prīm-um**; see **prīmo**.

**prī-mus**, **ma**, **mum**, sup. adj. [for **præ-mus**; fr. **præ**, "before"; with superlative suffix **mus**] ("That is most before, foremost"; hence) *First, the first.*

**princeps**, **ipīs**, m. [princeps, "chief"] *A chieftain, prince; a chief person, leading man.*

**prior**, **us**, comp. adj. [for **præ-or**; fr. **præ**, "before"; with comp. suffix **or**] ("More before"; hence) *Former, prior; often to be translated first.*

**prīs-tīnus**, **tīna**, **tīnum**, adj. [obol. **prīs**, "before"] *Former, previous.*

**prīus**, comp. adv. [adverbial neut. of **prior**, "before"] *Before, sooner: prius quam (or, as one word, priusquam), sooner than, before that.*

**prīvā-tus**, **ta**, **tum**, adj. [**prīv(a)-o**, "to make *prīvus*," i.e. "single"] ("Made single" from others; hence, "of, or belonging to, an individual person"; hence) *Private.*

**pro**, prep. gov. abl.: 1. *Before, in front of.*—2. *Instead of, in the place of, for.*—3. *As, just as, for.*

**prōb-o**, **āvī**, **ātum**, **äre**, 1. v. a. [**prōb-us**, "good"] *To esteem, or regard, as good; to approve or think highly of.*

**pro-cēdo**, cessi, cessum, cēdere, 3. v. n. [pro, "forward"; cēdo, "to go"] *To go forwards, to advance.*

**processeram**, pluperf. ind. of *procedo*.

**procul**, adv. [PROCUL, a root of *procello*, "to drive forwards"] ("Driven forwards"; hence) Of place: *At a distance, far off.*

**pro-cumbo**, cūbui, cūbitum, cumbere, 3. v. n. [prō, "forwards"; obsol. cumbo, "to lie down"] ("To lie down forwards"; hence) *To lean or incline forwards.*

**pro-do**, didi, ditum, dēre, 3. v. a. [pro, "forth or forwards"; do, "to put"] *To give up; to betray.*

**pro-dūco**, duxi, ductum, dūcere, 3. v. a. [pro, "forward"; dūco, "to lead"] ("To lead forwards"; hence) *To prolong.*—*Pass.*: pro-dūcor, ductus sum, dūci.

**proellum**, li, n. *A battle, engagement*: *proellum committere, to engage in battle.*

**profectus**, a, um: 1. P. perf. of *proficiscor*.—2. P. perf. pass. of *proficio*.

**pro-fic-ō**, feci, fectum, ficere, 3. v. a. [for pro-facio; fr. pro, "forward"; facio] ("To make a thing to go forward or in advance"; hence) *To effect, bring about, accomplish.*—*Pass.*: pro-ficior, fectus sum, fici.

**proficiscens**, ntis, P. pres. of *proficiscor*.

**pro-fic-is-cor**, fectus sum, ficisci, 3. v. dep. n. inch. [pro, "forwards"; facio, "to make"; "To begin to make one's self to be forward"; hence) *To set out, go, proceed, etc.*

**pro-flūo**, fluxi, fluxum, flūere, 3. v. p. [pro, "forth"; flūo, "to flow"] *To flow forth.*

**pro-grēdior**, gressus sum,

grēdi, 3. v. dep. [for pro-gradior; from pro, "forth or forward"; gradior, "to step or go"] *To step, or go, forth or forward; to advance, proceed.*

**progressus**, a, um, P. perf. of *prōgrēdior*.

**pro-hībēo**, hībui, hībītum, hībēre, 2. v. a. [for pro-hābēo; fr. prō, "before"; hābēo, "to hold"] ("To hold before one or in front"; hence) *To hinder, restrain, prevent, etc.*—*Pass.*: pro-hībēor, hībītus sum, hībēri.

**pro-jicō**, jeci, jectum, jicere, 3. v. a. [for pro-jacio; fr. prō, "forwards"; jacio, "to cast"] *To cast or throw forwards.*

**pro-nuntiō**, nuntiāvi, nuntiātum, nuntiāre, 1. v. a. [pro, "openly"; nuntiō, "to announce"] ("To announce openly"; hence) 1. *To make known, proclaim.*—2. *To speak anything in public; to recite, rehearse, deliver, etc.*

**pronus**, a, um, adj. Of things: *Inclined downwards, bending forwards* [πρηνής].

**prope**, adv. and prep. [adverbial neut. of obsol. adj. propia, "near"] 1. Adv.: *near.*—Comp.: prop-ius, *Nearer.*—2. Prep. gov. acc.: *Near.* 338 (for no. 1.) Comp.: prop-ius; (Sup.: proxime = prop-sime).

**pro-pello**, pūli, pulsum, pellere, 3. v. a. [prō, "forwards"; pello, "to drive"] *To drive forwards or before one's self.*

**propinqu-itas**, itātis, f. [propinqu-us] ("The state or quality, of the *propinquus*"; hence) *Neighbourhood.*

**prop-inqu-us**, a, um, adj. [for prop-hinc-us; fr. prop-e; hinc, "from this place"] ("Being near, or not far, from this place"; hence) *Near, neighbouring, nigh at hand, close.*

**prop-ius**; see *prope*.

**prō-pōno**, pōsūi, pōsītum, pōnere, 3. v. a. [pro, "before"; pōno, "to put"] *To put, place, or set before a person.*—Pass.: **prō-pōnor**, pōsītus sum, pōni.

**prop-ter**, prep. gov. acc. [obsoleta adj. prōp-is, "near"] ("Near, hard by, close to"; hence) *On account, or by reason, of; because of.*

**propter-ea**, adv. [for propter-eam; fr. propter; eam, acc. sing. fem. of is, "this or that"] ("On account of this or that"; hence) *On this, or that, account; therefore.*

**prō-sēquor**, sēquūtus or sēcūtus sum, sēqui, 3. v. dep. [prō, "forwards"; sēquor, "to follow"] ("To follow forwards"; hence) *To follow after, pursue.*

**prōvectus**, a, um, P. perf. pass. of prōvēho.

**prō-vēho**, vexi, vectum, vēhēre, 3. v. a. [pro, "forwards"; vēho, "to carry"] *To carry forwards.*—Pass.: **prō-vēhor**, vectus sum, vēhi.

**prō-vīdēo**, vīdi, visum, vīdēre, 2. v. a. [pro, "beforehand"; vīdēo, "to see"] ("To see beforehand"; hence) *To foresee.*

**proximus**, a, um, sup. adj. [=proc-simus, for prop-simus; fr. obsolet. prōp-is, "near"; superlative suffix simus] *Nearest, next.*

**public-e**, adv. [public-us, "public"] *Publicly.*

**Publius**, ūi, m. *Publius*; a Roman name.

**pū-er**, ēri, m. ("The nourished one"; hence) *A boy, lad* [prob. akin to Sans. root PUSH, "to nourish"; and to πύρ, the Spartan form of wais].

**pug-na**, nā, f. [root PUG, whence pung-o, "to puncture or stab"] ("The stabbing thing";

hence) *A fight hand to hand; a battle, engagement, etc.*

**pugn-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. [pugn-a] 1. *To fight.*—2. Impers. Pass.: pugnātum est, *the battle was fought or waged.*

**pulsus**, a, um, P. perf. pass. of pello.

**pulvis**, ēris, m. *Dust.*

**purgandus**, a, um, Gerundive of purgo [§ 143].

**pur-go**, gāvi, gātum, gāre, 1. v. a. [pur-us, "clean"] ("To clean or cleanse"; hence) *To clear, or free, from a fault, etc.; to exculpate.*

**pūt-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [pūt-us, "clean, clear"] ("To make clean or clear"; hence, "to clear up, or settle," accounts; hence, "to reckon"; hence) *To deem, hold, think, suppose.*

**quadrāg-ēni**, ēnā, ēna (Gen. Plur. quadragenūm, ch. 17), num. distrib. adj. [for quadrāgint-ēni; fr. quadrāgint-a, "forty"] *Forty each, forty.*

**quadr-ā-ginta**, num. adj. indecl. ("Four tens"; i.e.) *Forty* [contr. fr. quāttor-a-ginta; fr. quāttor; (a) connecting vowel; ginta=κοῦρα="ten"].

**quadr-i-n-gent-i**, ē, a, num. adj. [changed fr. quatuor-i-n-cent-i; fr. quatuor, "four"; (i), (n); cent-um, "a hundred"] *Four hundred.*

**quæro**, quæsi, quæsītum, quærere, 3. v. a.: 1. *To seek.*—2. *To ask, enquire.*

**quæs-tor**, tōris, m. [quæro, through root QUÆS] ("A seeker") *A questor*; a Roman magistrate.

**quam**, adv. [adverbial acc. fem. of quis] 1. *In what manner, as, how, how much, as much as.*—Particular uses: a. *After comp. words: Than: see prius.*—b. *With superl.: As much (or little)*

*as possible*.—2. After designation of time : *That*.

**quam-primum** ; see *primo*.  
**quam-vis**, conj. [*quam*, "as" ; *vis*, 2. pers. pres. indic. of *volo*, "to wish" ] 1. Adv. : *As you will*. — 2. Conj. [§ 152, I, (5)] *However, although, though*.

**quant-um**, adv. [*quant-us*]  
*As much as, as far as*.

**qua-ntus**, nta, ntum, adj. :  
1. *How great, how much*. — 2. *As great as, as much as* ; in neut. with Gen. of thing measured [§ 131], ch. 21 [akin to Sans. *ka-s*, "who ?" ].

**quar-tus**, ta, tum, num. adj.  
[contr. fr. *quatuor-tus*, fr. *quatuor*, "four" ] ("Provided with four" ; hence) *Fourth*.

**quāt-tūr**, num. adj. indecl.  
*Four* [akin to *τέσσαρες*, *τέτταρες* ; also to Sans. *chatur* (for *chat-var*)].

**que**, enclitic conj. *And* : *que* ... *que*, both ... *and* ; *as well* ... *as* ; *partly*, ... *partly* [akin to *re*].

**quēror**, *questus sum*, *quēri*, 3. v. dep. *To complain* [root *QUES* or *QUER*, akin to Sans. root *QVAS*, "to sigh" ].

**questus**, a, um, P. perf. of *quēror*.

**qui**, *quæ*, *quod*, pron. : 1. Relative : a. *Who, which, what, that*. — b. At the beginning of a clause instead of a conj. and demonstr. pron. : *And this, etc.* — c. With Subj. : *To point out a purpose, etc.* : *For the purpose of ; that ; in order to or that ; so*. — d. With ellipse of demonstrative pron. : *He, or she, who ; that which*. — e. *Quo*, abl. sing. neut. with comparatives : *By how much* : ... *quo* ... *hoc*, *by how much* ... *by so much ; the* ... *the*. — 2. Interrogative : In indirect clauses : *What, what sort of*.

**quicquam** ; see *quisquam*.

**qui-cumque**, *quæ-cumque*,

*quod-cumque*, pron. rel. [*qui* ; suffix *cumque*] *Whoever, whatever ; whosoever, whatsoever*.

**quidam**, *quæ-dam*, *quod-dam*, pron. indef. [*qui* (see *qui*, no. 2) ; suffix *dam*] *Particular, certain ; some indefinite person or thing*.

**quidem**, adv. *Indeed, even* : *ne quidem, not even*.

**quidquid** ; see *quisquis*.

**quîet-us**, a, um, adj. [*quies-co*, "to be quiet," through root *QUIET*] *Quiet, calm, tranquil*.

**qui-n**, conj. [for *qui-ne* ; fr. *qui*, abl. of relative pron. *qui*, "who, which" ; *ne=non*] ("By which not") With Subj. [§ 152, I, (2)] *That not, but that*.

**quin-etiam**, conj. [or, as two words ; *quin*, "but indeed" ; *etiam*, "too" ] *But indeed too ; yea too, moreover*.

**quinque**, num. adj. indecl.  
*Five* [akin to Gr. *πέντε*, Sans. *pañchan*].

1. **quin-tus**, ta, tum, num. adj. [for *quingu-tus* ; fr. *quin-qu-e*, "five" ] ("Provided with five" ; hence) *Fifth*.

2. **Quintus**, i, m. [*quintus*, "fifth" ] *Quintus* ; a Roman name.

**quis**, *quæ*, *quid*, pron. interrog. : In indirect questions : *Who or what ; i.e. what person or thing*. — As Subst. n. : *quid*, *What thing, what* [*τίς*].

**quis-quam**, *quæ-quam*, *quic-quam* or *quid-quam*, pron. indef. [*quis*, "any one" ; suffix *quam*] *Any, any whatever*. — As Subst. : a. Masc. : *Any one, any body*. — b. Neut. : *Any thing*.

**quis-que**, *quæ-que*, *quod-que*, pron. indef. [*quis*, "any" ; suffix *que*] *Each, every, any*.

**quis-quis**, no fem., *quod-quod*, or *quid-quid*, or *quic-quid*, pron. indef. [*quis* reduplicated] *Whatever, whatsoever, person or thing*. — As Subst. : a. Masc. :

*Whoever, whosoever.* — b. Neut. : *Whatever, whatsoever*; with Gen. ch. 22.

*qui-vis, quæ-vis, quod-vis*, pron. indef. [qui, "who"; vis, 2. pers. sing. of volo, "to wish"] *Who, or what, you please or will; any whatever.*

1. *quo*, adv. [for quo-m, old form of que-m, acc. masc. sing. of qui, "who"] ("To what place"; hence) 1. *Whither, where.*—2. *To the end that, in order that, so that, that.*

2. *quo*; see *qui*, no. 1. d.

*quo-ad*, adv. [quom-ad; fr. quom (see 1. quo); prep. ad] ("To which" time, extent, etc.; hence) 1. : a. *As long as.*—b. *Till, until.*—2. *As far as, to the extent that.*

*quod*, conj. [adverbial acc. neut. sing. of qui] 1. *In that, because that, inasmuch as.*—2. *That.*

*quod-mīnus*, conj. [1. quo, no. 2.; minus, no. 2.] With Subj. after verbs of hindering, preventing, etc.: *That . . . not; from doing, etc.*

*quodque*, conj. *Also, too*: — placed after the word to be emphasized.

*quot*, num. adj. indecl. [akin to quotus, "how many"] 1. *How many.*—2. *As many as.*

*quōt-annis*, adv. (also, as two words, *quot annis*) [quot, "as many"; cf time, "each, every, all"; annis, Abl. Plur. of annus, as Abl. of time] *Every year, each year, yearly.*

*quōtidī-āna*, āna, ānum, adj. [quōtidī-e, "daily"] ("Pertaining to *quōtidie*"; hence) *Daily, every day.*

*quōt-i-dīe*, adv. [quot, "as many; each, every"; (i) connecting vowel; dīe, abl. of dies, "day"] *On each or every day; daily.*

*quum* (old form *quom*), re-

lative adv. and causal conj. [for quom = quem, fr. qui, "who"] 1. Relative Adv.: ("To the time which"; hence) *When.* — 2. Causal Conj.: ("To the end that or which"; hence) *Seeing that, since, as* [§ 152, I, (3)].

*rāpīd-itas*, itātis, f. [rapidus, "swift, rapid"] ("The quality of the *rapidus*"; hence) *Swiftness, rapidity* of a stream.

*rā-tiō*, tiōnis, f. [rēor, "to reckon," through root RA] ("A reckoning"; hence) *Course, mode of procedure, method, plan.*

*rēbell-iō*, iōnis, f. [rebell-o, "to renew war"] ("A renewal of war" by the conquered; hence) *A revolt, rebellion.*

*rēcens*, ntis, adj. *Fresh, recent.*

*rē-cīpiō*, cēpi, ceptum, cīpēre, 3. v. a. [for re-cāpiō; fr. rē, "back"; cāpiō, "to take"] 1. *To take, or get, back; to recover, etc.*—2. With Personal pron. in reflexive force: 3. *To draw back or withdraw; to detract one's self.* — b. *To recover one's self.*

*rē-cūs-o*, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for re-caus-o; fr. rē, "against"; caus-a, "a cause"] ("To assign a cause against"; hence) *To decline, refuse, shrink from.*

*rēd-ēō*, īvi or īi, ītum, īre, v. n. [rēd (=re), "back"; ēō, "to go"] *To go or come back; to return.*

*rēd-īgo*, ēgi, actum, īgēre, 3. v. a. [for rēd-āgo; fr. rēd (=re), "without force"; āgo, "to lead"] ("To lead" into a particular state; hence) With double Acc. [§ 99]: *To render, or make, an object something; ch. 3.*

*rēdī-tus*, tūs, m. [rēdēo, through true root REDī] *A returning, return.*

**rĕ-dūco**, duxi, ductum, dūcere, 3. v. a. [re, "back"; dūco, "to lead"] *To lead, or conduct, back.*—Pass.: **rĕ-dūcor**, ductus sum, dūci.

**rĕ-fĕro**, tŭli, lātum, ferre, v. a. irreg. [rĕ, "back"; fĕro; see fĕro] 1. *To bring, or carry, back or backwards*: pedem referre, (*to carry the foot backwards*; i.e.) *to retire, retreat*; ch. 25.—2. *To relate, mention.*

**rĕficiendus**, a, um, Gerundive of reficio.

**rĕ-ficio**, fĕci, fectum, ficĕre, 3. v. a. [for rĕ-facio; fr. re, "again"; facio, "to make"] ("To make again"; hence) *Of vessels: To repair, refit.*

**rĕg-ĭo**, lōnis, f. [rĕg-o, "to direct"] ("A directing"; hence, "a direction"; hence) *A tract, territory, region.*

**reg-num**, ni, n. [rĕgo, "to rule"] ("That which rules"; hence, "sovereignty, kingly government"; hence) *A kingdom.*

**rĕlictus**, a, um, P. perf. pass. of relinquo.

**rĕ-linquo**, liqui, lictum, linquĕre, 3. v. a. [rĕ, "behind"; linquo, "to leave"] 1. *To leave behind in a place.*—2. *To abandon, forsake.*—Pass.: **rĕ-linquer**, lictus sum, linqui.

**rĕliqu-us**, a, um, adj. [rĕ-linquo, through true root RELIQU] 1. *That is left or remains, remaining.*—2. *The remaining part, or rest, of that denoted by the subst. to which it is joined.*—3. *The rest, the remaining, the other.*—As Subst.: **rĕliqui**, ōrum, m. plur. *The rest, the others.*

**rĕ-mānĕo**, mansi, no sup., mănĕre, 2. v. n. [rĕ, "behind"; mănĕo, "to remain"] *To remain or stay behind.*

**rĕ-mĭgro**, no perf. nor sup., mĭgrāre, 1. v. n. [re, "back";

mĭgro] *To depart, or journey, back; to return.*

**rĕ-mitto**, misi, missum, mittĕre, 3. v. a. [re, "back"; mitto, "to send"] *To send back.*

**rĕ-mollesco**, no perf. nor sup., mollescĕre, 3. v. n. [re, "again"; mollesco, "to become soft"] ("To become soft again"; hence, "to grow soft"; hence) *To be weakened or enervated.*

**rĕ-mōvēo**, mōvi, mōtum, mōvēre, 2. v. a. [rĕ, "back"; mōvēo, "to move"] ("To move back"; hence) *To remove, withdraw.*

**rĕmus**, i, m. *An oar.*

**rĕ-nuntio**, nuntĭavi, nuntĭatum, nuntĭāre, 1. v. a. [re, "back"; nuntio, "to bring word"] *To bring, or carry, back word; to report.*

**rĕ-pĕrio**, pĕri, pertum, pĕrire, 4. v. a. [for rĕ-pario; fr. re, "again"; pario, "to produce"] ("To produce again"; hence) *To find out, discover, ascertain.*

**rĕ-porto**, portavi, portatum, portāre, 1. v. a. [rĕ, "back"; porto, "to carry"] *To carry, or convey, back.*—Pass.: **rĕ-portor**, portatus sum, portari.

**res**, rei, f. ("That which is spoken of"; hence) *A thing, matter, affair* [akin to ῥήμα, fr. ῥέω, "to speak"].

**rescĭdi**, perf. ind. of rescĭndo.

**rĕ-scĭndo**, scĭdi, scissum, scindĕre, 3. v. a. [re, "away"; scĭndo, "to cut"] *To cut away or to pieces; to break up a bridge, etc.*

**rĕ-sisto**, stĭti, no sup., sistĕre, 3. v. n. [re, "against"; sisto, "to stand"] ("To stand against"; hence) *To withstand, resist, make opposition or resistance*; with Dat. [§ 106(3)] ch. 14.

**rĕ-spondĕo**, spondi, sponsum, spondĕre, 2. v. n. [re, "in return"; spondĕo, "to promise

solemnly"] ("To promise solemnly in return"; hence) *To answer, reply.*

**res-publica**, *rēi-publicæ*, *f.* [*res*; *publica* (*fem.* of *publicus*), "public"] *The commonwealth, state*: with Subjective Gen. *ch. 16.*

**rē-tinēō**, *tinūi*, *tentum*, *tinēre*, *2. v. a.* [*for rē-tēnēō*; *fr. rē*, "back"; *tēnēō*, "to hold"] *To hold, or keep, back; to detain.*—*Pass.*: **rē-tinēor**, *tentus sum*, *tinēri*.

**rēvertēram**, **rēvertē-runt**; see *revertor*.

**rē-vertor**, *versus sum*, *verti*, *3. v. dep.* [*rē*, "back"; *vertor*, "to turn one's self"] ("To turn one's self back"; hence) *To return.*—*N.B.* In the ante-Augustan age the perfect and its derivatives are commonly taken from a form *revertō*: *e.g.* **rē-vertērunt**, *ch. 4*, where also notice, *inf. dep. reverti*. The present tense of *revertō* is critically certain in only two passages in two old authors.

**rē-vincio**, *vinxi*, *vincitum*, *vincire*, *4. v. a.* [*rē*, "back"; *vincio*, "to bind"] *To bind, or fasten, back.*—*Pass.*: **rē-vincior**, *vincitus sum*, *vinciri*.

**rēvinctus**, *a, um, P. perf. pass.* of *rēvincior*.

**rēx**, *rēgis*, *m.* [*for reg-s*; *fr. reg-o*, "to rule"] ("He who rules"; hence) *A king.*

**Rhēnus**, *i, m.* *The Rhenus (now Rhine)*; a river between Gaul and Germany.

**rīpa**, *æ, f.* *The bank of a river.*  
**Rōmāni**, *ōrum*; see *Romanus*.

**Rōm-ānus**, *āna, ānum, adj.* [*Rōm-a*, "Rome"] *Of, or belonging to, Rome; Roman.*—*As Subst.*: **Rōmāni**, *ōrum, m. plur.* *The Romans.*

**rōt-a**, *æ, f.* *A wheel* [akin to Sans. *raṭha*, "a car or chariot"].

**Ruf-us**, *i, m.* [*ruf-us*, "red, red-haired"] ("The red-haired one") *Rufus (Publius Sulpicius)*; a lieutenant-general in Caesar's army.

**rūmor**, *ōris, m.* *Report, common talk, rumour.*

**rursus**, *adv.* [*contr. fr. rē-versus*, "turned back"] ("Back, backwards"; hence) *Back again; again, anew, afresh.*

**Sābinus**, *i, m.* [*Sābinus*, "A Sabine"] *Sabinus (Quintus Turtius)*; a lieutenant-general in Caesar's army.

**sæp-e**, *adv.* [*obsol. sæp-is*, "frequent"] *Frequently, often.*

**sāgitta**, *æ, f.* *An arrow.*

**sālū-s**, *tis, f.* [*for salv-tis*; *fr. salv-ēō*, "to be well or in good health"] ("The being well or in good health"; hence, "health"; hence) *Safety.*

**sāt-is**, *adv.*: 1. *Sufficiently, enough.*—2. To denote diminution, like the English "enough": *Moderately, tolerably.*

**scapha**, *æ, f.* *A boat or skiff* [*σκαφή* (*fr. σκάπτω*, "to dig out"), "a dig-out"].

**sēcūs**; see *secus*.

**sēcum**=*cum* *se*; see *cum*.

**sēcund-um**, *prep. gov. acc.* [*sēcund-us*, "following"] ("Following after"; hence) *According to, in accordance with.*

**sēc-undus**, *unda, undum, adj.* [*for sequ-undus*; *fr. sēqu-or*, "to follow"] ("Following"; hence) *Favourable, propitious, fortunate.*

**sēc-us**, *adv.* [*prob. for sēqu-us*; *fr. sēqu-or*, "to follow"] ("Following"; hence, "less than something before mentioned"; hence, "otherwise"; hence) In comp. with *nihilō*, (*less by nothing*; i.e.) *none the less, nevertheless*; here *nihilō* is *abl. of mē-*

sure [§ 118]. **sed** Comp. *sēo-lua*.

**sed**, conj. [same word as *sed* = *sine*, "without"] *But*.

**sēd-es**, *is*, f. [*sēd-ēo*, "to sit"] ("That on which one sits"; hence, "a seat"; hence) *A dwelling-place, abode*.

**sēn-ātus**, *ātus*, m. [*senex*, *sēn-is*, "old man"] ("The office of a *senex*"; hence) *The Senate*; i.e. the council, or assembly, of elders: at ch. 38 the (Roman) *Senate*.

**sentent-ia**, *ia*, f. [for *sentient-ia*; fr. *sentiens*, *sentient-is*, "thinking"] *A way of thinking; an opinion, sentiment*.

**sentio**, *sensi*, *sensum*, *sentire*, 4. v. a. *To perceive*.

**sēpārātus**, a, um : 1. P. perf. pass. of *sēpāro*.—2. Pa.: *Separate, distinct*.

**sē-pāro**, *pārāvi*, *pārātum*, *pārāre*, 1. v. a. [*sē*, "apart"; *pāro*, "to put"] ("To put apart or asunder"; hence) *To separate, sever, disjoin*, etc.—Pass.: *sē-pārōr*, *pārātus sum*, *pārāri*.

**sept-em**, num. adj. indecl. *Seven* (akin to *err-ā*).

**septen-trio**, *trionis* (more frequently plur.), m. [for *sept-em-trio*; fr. *septem*; *trio*, "an ox," as that which is employed in tilling the earth] ("The seven plough-oxen"; hence, "The seven stars near the North Pole, called Charles's Wain, also the Great and little Bear"; hence) *The North Pole, the North*.—N.B. According to Max Müller (*Lectures on Language*, second series, pp. 364, 365) the Roman idea of "seven oxen" is untenable. He regards "trio" as having been originally "strio"; fr. Sans. root *STR*, "to strew or scatter," and so "a strewer (of light)" — a descriptive term for a star. According to this view "septen-

*triones*" means "the seven stars."

**sept-īmus**, *Ima*, *Imum*, num. ord. adj. [*sept-em*] *Seventh*.

**sept-ūā-ginta**, num. adj. ("Seven tens"; hence) *Seventy* [*sept-em*; (*ua*); *ginta* = *κοῦρα* = "ten"].

**Sēquāni**, *ōrum*, m. plur. *The Sequani*; a people of Gaul.

**sēqu-or**, *ūtussum*, 1. 3. v. dep.: 1. *To follow*.—2. *To follow in pursuit, pursue* [akin to Gr. *ἐπ-ομαί*, Sans. root *SACH*].

**sēquītus**, a, um, P. perf. of *sēquor*.

**serv-īo**, *īvi* or *īi*, *ītum*, *īre*, 4. v. n. [*serv-us*, "a slave"] ("To be a slave"; hence) Of reports, etc.: With Dat. [§ 106(4)] *To be the slave of; to have regard or care for; to pay attention to, heed*.

**serv-o**, *āvī*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1. v. a. ("To drag away" from an enemy, etc.; hence) *To protect, preserve, keep in safety*.

**sesqui-pēd-ālīs**, *ālīs*, adj. [*sesqui*, "one half more"; *pēd-is*, "a foot" in length] ("Pertaining to a foot and one half more"; hence) *A foot and a half long, wide, etc.*

**sex**, num. adj. indecl. *Six* [ē].

**sex-cent-i**, *ae*, a, num. adj. [*sex*, "six"; *cent-um*, "a hundred"] *Six hundred*.

**si**, conj. *If* [ē].

**sī-c**, adv. [for *si-ce*; akin to *hic*; with suffix *ce*] *In this way; so, thus; in the following manner*.

**sicc-itas**, *itātis*, f. [*sicc-us*, "dry"] ("The quality of the *siccus*"; hence) *Dryness*.

**Sigambri**, *ōrum*, m. plur. *The Sigambri*; a powerful German tribe between the Sieg and the Ruhr.

**sign-X-fic-o**, *āvī*, *ātum*, *āre*, 1. v. a [for *sign-i-fac-o*; fr. *sign-um*, "a sign"; (1) connecting vowel; *fac-io*, "to make"] ("To

make signs"; hence) *To show, point out, signify, indicate.*—Pass.: **sign-ī-fic-or**, ātus sum, āri.

**signum**, i, n. ("A mark, sign"; hence) 1. *A military standard or ensign.*—2. *A signal.*

**silva**, æ, f. *A wood, forest* [akin to ὑλ-η].

**sīm-ūl**, adv. *Together, at once, at the same time*: simul atque, as soon as [akin to Gr. ὁμο-ιος; "like"; Sans. sam-a, "same"].

**sīmūlā-tiō**, tiōnis, f. [simul-(a)-o] ("A feigning"; hence) *A feint, pretence, dissimulation.*

**sīmūl-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for sīmūl-o; fr. sīmūl-is, "like"] ("To make like"; hence) *To feign, pretend, dissemble.*

**sine**, prep. gov. abl. [akin to sē, "apart; without"] *Without.*

**sīn-gūl**, gūlæ, gūla (rare in sing.), num. distrib. adj.: 1. *One by one, single.*—2. In adverbial force: *Individually* [akin to εἰς, "one"].

**sīno**, sivi, sītum, sīnere, 3. v. a. *To allow, permit, suffer.*

**sōl**, sōlis, m. *The sun* [akin to Gr. ἥλ-ιος; Sans. svar].

**sōl-ītūdo**, itūdīnis, f. [sōl-us, "alone"] ("The state of the sōlus"; hence) *Loneliness, solitariness; a lonely state.*

**so-lvo**, lvi, lūtum, lvēre, 3. v. a. [for sē-lūo; fr. sē, "apart"; lūo, "to loosen"] ("To loosen apart"; hence) *To loosen, unloose*: solverē navem, (to loosen the ship; i.e.) *to weigh anchor, set sail.*

**spātium**, ii, n.: 1. *Distance, interval.*—2. Of time, wherein to do anything: *Space, interval* [σπάσιον, Æolic form of σπάσιον].

**spēcī-es**, ēi, f. [spēcī-o, "to see"] ("That which is seen"; hence) *An appearance.*

**spēcūlātōr-īus**, īa, īum, adj. [spēcūlātōr, "a spy or scout"] *Pertaining to a spy or scout*:

*speculatorium navigium, a spy-boat, vessel of observation.*

**spēs-s**, ēi (Gen. Dat. and Abl. Plur. only in post-classical writers), f. [for spēs-s, fr. sper-o; as seen by spēs-es, an old Acc. Plur. in one of the earliest Roman writers] *Hope, expectation.*

**stābil-itas**, itātis, f. [stabilis, "steady"] ("The quality of the stabilis"; hence) *Steadiness, firmness, of foot-soldiers*, ch. 33.

**stā-tim**, adv. [st(a)-o, "to stand"] ("By a standing"; hence) *Immediately, at once.*

**stā-tiō**, tiōnis, f. [st(a)-o, "to stand"] ("A standing"; hence) *Of soldiers: A post, outpost, station.*

**stātūo**, stātūi, stātūtum, stātūere, 3. v. a. [stātus, uncontr. gen. stātū-is, "a standing position"] (In causative force: "To make to be in a standing position"; hence) 1. *To put, place, set.*—2. *To decide, resolve, fix, determine.*

**strēp-itus**, itūs, m. [strēp-o, "to make a noise"] *A noise.*

**stūd-ēo**, ēi, no sup., ēre, 2. v. a. ("To be in haste" to do, etc., a thing; hence) *To be eager for, very desirous of* [akin to σπουδ-ή, "haste"].

**stūd-ium**, ii, n. [stūd-ēo] 1. *Eagerness, eager desire.*—2. *Zeal, energy.*

**sub-dūco**, duxi, ductum, dūcere, 3. v. a. [sūb, "from below"; dūco, "to draw"] ("To draw from below"; hence) *Of the vessels of the ancients: To draw ashore, haul on land.*

**sūbīt-o**, adv. [sūbīt-us, "sudden"] *Suddenly, on a sudden.*

**subjectus**, a, um, P. perf. pass. of subjīcio.

**subjīcendus**, a, um, Gerundive of subjīcio.

**sub-jīcio**, jēci, jectum, jīcere, 3. v. a. [for sub-jācio; fr. sub,

"under"; jacio, "to throw"]

1. *To throw, place, or bring under or beneath.*—2. *To expose to peril.*

—Pass.: sub-jicio, jectus sum, jici,

sublatus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of tollo.

sublica, æ, f. *A pile.*

sub-ministro, ministravi, ministratum, ministrare, l. v. a. [sub, "without force"; min-

istro, "to supply"] *To supply, furnish.*—Pass.: sub-ministror, ministratus sum, ministrari.

sub-mitto, misi, missum, mittere, 3. v. a. [sub, "without force"; mitto, "to send"] *To send, dispatch.*

sub-séquor, sequitus sum, sequi, 3. v. dep. [sub, "close after"; sequor, "to follow"] *To follow close after or in close pursuit.*

subséquitus, a, um, P. perf. of subsequor.

sub-séd-um, ū, n. [for sub-séd-lum; fr. sub, "behind"; séd-ō, "to sit"] ("A sitting behind"—"that which sits behind"; hence, "a body of reserve"; hence) *Aid, assistance, succour.*

suc-cēdo, cēsi, cessum, cēdere, 3. v. n. [for sub-cēdo; fr. sub; cēdo, "to go or come"]

1. [sub, "behind"] ("To come behind"; hence) *To go or come after, or in the place of; to succeed, follow, etc.*—2. [sub, "towards, up to"] *To go, or come, towards or up to; to approach.*

suc-cido, cidi, cisum, cidere, 3. v. a. [for sub-cædo; fr. sub, "without force"; cædo, "to cut down"] With accessory notion of damage: *To cut down, ravage, destroy.*—Pass.: suc-cidor, cius sum, cidi.

succisus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of succido.

Suevi, ōrum, m. plur. *The Suevi; a powerful tribe in the North of Germany.*

suf-fōdio, fōdi, fossum, fōdere, 3. v. a. [for sub-fōdio; fr. sub, "beneath"; fōdio, "to dig"; hence, "to stab"] ("To stab beneath"; hence) *Of horses as objects: To stab in the belly.*—Pass.: suf-fōdor, fossus sum, fōdi.

suffossus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of suffodio.

1. sūi, sibi, se, pron. pers. sing. and plur. *Of, etc., himself, herself, itself, themselves.*

2. sūi, ōrum; see suus.

Sulpitius, ū, m. *Sulpitius; a Roman name; see Rufus.*

sum, fūi, esse, v. n.: 1. *To be.*

—2. With Gen. [§ 127 b]: *To be the property of; to belong to.*—3. With double Dat. [§ 108]: *To be for something to some person or thing: sibi usui esse, (to be for a use to him; i.e.) to be useful to him: ch. 20 [in pres. tenses akin to ē-mi=ei-mi, and to Sans. root as, "to exist, to be"; in Perf. tenses akin to phū-ā, phū-mi, and Sans. root bhū, "to be"].*

summ-a, æ, f. [summ-us, "highest"] ("That which is highest," etc.; hence) *The whole of any thing, as opp. to a part.*

sum-mōvēo, mōvi, mōtum, mōvere, 2. v. a. [for sub-mōvēo; fr. sub, "from beneath"; mōvēo, "to move"] ("To move from beneath"; hence) *To drive off or away.*

summus, a, um; see sūperus.

sūpērātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of sūpéro.

sūpērior, us; see sūpērus.

sūpēr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, l. v. a. [sūpēr "above"] ("To rise above"; hence) *To overcome, subdue, vanquish.*—Pass.: sūpēr-or, ātus sum, āri.

(sūpēr-us, a, um, adj. [sūpēr,

"above"] (1. Pos.: "That is above; on high").—2. Comp.: *sūpērīor*, us: a. Of locality: *Higher, upper*.—b. Of time: *Former, preceding*.—3. Sup.: *summus*, a, um: a. Of locality: (a) *Highest*.—(b) *The highest part* of that denoted by the substantive to which it is in attribution.—b. Of degree, etc.: *Highest, utmost, very great*.—c. *Most important*.)

*supplicā-tio*, *tīōnis*, f. [*supplic(a)-o*, "to supplicate"] ("A supplicating"; hence) *A day (set apart) for prayer* whether by way of thanksgiving or humiliation.

*supplicō-yum*, *īl*, n. [*supplicō-o*, "to kneel down"] ("A kneeling down" for the purpose of punishment; hence) *Punishment*.

*sūpra*, adv. and prep. [contracted fr. original form *sūpērā*, adverbial Abl. of *sūpērūs*] ("On the upper side"; hence) 1. Adv.: Of time: *Before, above, previously*.—2. Prep. gov. acc. *Above*.

*suspīcātus*, a, um, P. perf. of *suspīcor*.

*suspīc-īo*, *ōnis*, f. [*suspīc-or*] *Mistrust, suspicion*.

*suspīc-or*, *ātus sum*, *āri*, 1. v. dep. [*suspīc-īo*, "to look at secretly"; hence, "to mistrust"—in which sense it is found, perhaps, only in participles] *To mistrust, suspect*.

*sus-tīnēo*, *tīnūi*, *tentum*, *tīnere*, 2. v. a. [for sub-*tēnēo*, fr. sub- (=sub), "upwards, up"; *tēnēo*, "to hold"] ("To hold upwards or up"; hence) 1. *To support, sustain, maintain*.—2. *To bear up against, withstand*.—3. *To check, restrain*.

*sustīlērām*, pluperf. ind. of *tollo*.

*sū-us*, a, um, possess. pron. [*sū-i*] *Of, or belonging to, himself (herself, etc.); his, etc., own*.

—As Subst.: *sūi*, *ōrum*, m. plur. *Their countrymen, etc.*

*tam*, adv. [prob. akin to *talis*, "such"] With Adj.: *So, so very*.

*tāmen*, adv. [perhaps a lengthened form of *tam*, "so"] ("In so far"; hence) *Nevertheless, notwithstanding, yet, still*.

*tantū-lus*, *la*, *lum*, adj. dim. [for *tantō-lus*; fr. *tantus*, uncontr. gen. *tant(o)-i*, "so little"] *So little or small; so unimportant or trivial*.

*tant-us*, a, um, adj.: 1. *So much*.—As Subst. in nom. and acc. sing.: *tantum*, *So much*; ch. 33.—2. *So great*.—3. *So small or trivial* [akin to Sans. *tavant*, "so much"].

*tard-e*, adv. [*tardus*, "slow"] *Slowly*. 𐌹𐌾𐌽 Comp.: *tard-ius*.

*tard-ius*; see *tarde*.

*tēlum*, *i*, n. *A weapon, whether for hurling or for close quarters*.

*tēmēr-e*, adv. [obsol. *tēmēr-us*, "by chance"] ("After the manner of the *temere*"; hence) With neque (=et non) *And not easily*; ch. 20.

*tēm-o*, *ōnis*, m. ("The cut or hewn thing"; hence) *The pole of a carriage* [prob. akin to Gr. *τέμνω*, "to cut"; or the Sans. root *TAKSH*, "to hew with an axe"].

*tempes-tas*, *tātis*, f. [for *temper-tas*; fr. *tempus*, old gen. *temper-is*, as proved by existing adverbial abl. *temper-i*] ("The state, or condition, of *tempus*"; hence) 1.: a. *A time, season*.—b. *A proper season*.—2. Of weather; in a bad sense: *Storm, tempest*.

*tem-pus*, *pōris*, n. ("That which is cut off; a section, portion," etc.; hence, "a portion of time; a time"; hence) *Time in general*: ad *tempus*, *at the right*

or proper time; ch. 23 [root TEM, akin to τέμνω, "to cut"].

Tencthēri, ōrum, m. plur. *The Tenctheri*; a German tribe on the Rhine.

tēn-ēo, ūi, tum, ēre, 2. v. a.: 1. *To hold; to have in one's possession.*—2. *To hold or keep back; to detain.*—3. *To occupy.*—Pass.: tēn-ēor, tus sum, ēri.

tergum, i, n. *The back*, whether of men or beasts; terga vertēre, *to turn the backs*, i.e. *to take to flight, to flee*; post tergum, (*behind the back*, i.e.) *in the rear*.

ter-ra, rē, f. ("The dry thing"; hence) 1. *The earth*, as such.—2. *The earth, soil, ground* [prob. akin to Gr. τέρραμα, "to be, or become, dry"; Sans. root TRISH (TARSH), "to thirst"].

tērr-or, ōris, m. [terr-ēo, "to frighten"] *Affright, alarm, terror*.

ter-tius, tia, tium, adj. [tres, t(e)r-lum, "three"] ("Pertaining to tres"; hence) *The third*.

tignum, ni, n. ("The thing hewn" with an axe; hence) *A beam, pile* [akin to Sans. root TAKSH, "to chip or hew"].

tīm-ēo, ūi, no sup., ēre, 2. v. a. *To be afraid of, to fear*.

tīm-or, ōris, m. [tīm-ēo] ("A fearing"; hence) *Fear, terror*.

Titūrius, ii, m. *Titurius* (*Quintus Sabinus*); a lieutenant-general in Caesar's army.

Tītus, i, m. *Titus*; a Roman name.

tollo, sustūli, sublātum, toll-ēre [root TOL, whence tūli; see fēro] 1. *To lift up*: tollere anchoram, *to weigh anchor*.—2. *To take up from its, etc., place; to carry or convey away.*—Pass.: tollor, sublātus sum, tolli.

tor-mentum, menti, n. [for torqu-mentum; fr. torqu-ēo, "to hurl"] ("The hurling thing"; hence) *A military engine for hurling missiles*.

tōtus, a, um, adj. *All, all the, the whole, the whole of* (denoting a thing in its entirety).

trab-s, is, f. *A beam, a timber* [akin to τραν-ηξ].

trādītus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of tradō.

trā-do, dīdi, dītum, dēre, 3. v. a. [tra (=trans), "across"; do, "to give"] ("To give across"; hence) *To hand down.*—Pass.: trā-dor, dītus sum, di.

trans, prep. gov. acc. *Beyond, across, over* [akin to Sans. root TRI, "to pass over"].

transdūcendus, a, um, Gerundive of transdūco.

trans-dūco, duxi, ductum, dūcēre, 3. v. a. [trans, "across"; dūco, "to lead"] *To lead across*.

trans-ēo, ivi or ii, Itum, ire, v. a. irreg. [trans, "across"; ēo, "to go"] *To go across a thing; to cross, or pass, over*.

transītūrus, a, um, P. fut. of transco.

transjec-tus, tūs, m. [for transjac-tus; fr. TRANSJAC, true root of transjicio, "to throw across"; Pass. in reflexive force, "to throw one's self across," i.e. "to cross or pass over"] *A crossing or passing over, passage*.

transportandus, a, um, Gerundive of transporto.

trans-porto, portāvi, portātum, portāre, 1. v. a. [trans, "across"; porto, "to carry"] *To carry, or convey, across or over; to transport*.

trē-cent-i, ē, a, num. adj. [for tri-cent-i; fr. tres, t(e)r-lum, "three"; cent-um, "a hundred"] *Three hundred*.

Trēviri, ōrum, m. *The Tre-viri*; a people of Gallia Belgica.

Triboci, ōrum, m. plur. *The Triboci*; a German tribe on the left bank of the Rhine, in the modern Alsace.

trib-ūnus, ūni, m. [trib-us,

"a tribe"] ("One pertaining to a *tribus*"; hence) *A tribune*: *tribunus militum*, a *military tribune*.

*tri-d-ñum*, ñi, n. [for *tri-dñum*; fr. *tres*, *tri-um*, "three"; *di-es*, "a day"] ("A thing pertaining to three days"; hence) *A space of three days*; *three days*.

*tri-enn-ium*, ñi, n. [for *tri-ann-ium*; fr. *tres*, *tri-um*, "three"; *ann-us*, "a year"] ("A thing pertaining to three years"; hence) *A space of three years*; *three years*.

*tri-ginta*, num. adj. indecl. ("Three tens"; hence) *Thirty* [*tres*, *tri-um*, "three"; *ginta* = *decem* = "ten"].

*tri-plex*, *plicis*, adj. [for *tri-plic-s*; fr. *trēs*, *tri-um*, "three"; *plico*, "to fold"] *Three-fold*, *triple*.

*truncus*, i, m. *The trunk*, or *stem*, of a *tree*.

*tū-ōor*, *itus sum*, ēri, 2. v. dep. ("To look upon, behold"; hence) With accessory notion of care or protection: *To protect*, *defend*.

*tum*, adv. *At that time*; *then* [prob. akin to a demonstr. root *TO*; Gr. *τό*].

*turma*, æ, f. *A troop*, or *squadron*, of *horse*.

*turpior*, *ius*; see *turpis*.

*turpis*, e, adj. *Shameful*, *base*, *disgraceful*. *Comp.*: *turpior*.

*tū-tus*, ta, tum, adj. [*tū-ōor*] "to see to"] ("Seen to, guarded"; hence) *Safe*, *secure*.

*tū-bi*, adv. [akin to *qui*] *When*: *ubi primum*, (*when first*, i.e.) *as soon as*.

*Ubi*, *ōrum*, m. plur. *The Ubi*; a German tribe, near the modern *Cologne*.

*ulciscor*, *ultus sum*, *ulcisci*, 3. v. dep. *To punish*, *take vengeance on*.

*ul-lus*, la, lum, adj. [for *un-lus*; fr. *un-us*, "one"] *Any one*, *any*.

*ulter-ior*, *ius*, comp. adj. [obsol. *ulter*, "beyond"] ("More beyond") *Further*.

*ultimus*, a, um, sup. adj. *Furthest*; *most distant* or *remote*. *Comp.*: *ulterior*.

*ultr-o*, adv. [obsol. *ulter*, *ultr-i*, "beyond"] ("Beyond, on the further side"; hence) *On his*, etc., *part*; *of one's own accord*.

*ūn-ā*, adv. [Adverbial Abl. of *ūn-us*, "one"] *At one and the same time*.

*u-nde*, adv. [for *cu-nde* (= *qu-nde*), fr. *qu-i*] *From which place*, *whence*.

*und-i-que*, adv. [*und-e*; (1) connecting vowel; *que*, indefinite suffix] ("Whencesoever"; hence) *From all parts* or *every quarter*; *on all sides*.

*ūn-i-versus*, *versa*, *versum* adj. [*un-us*; (1); *versus*, "turned"] ("Turned into one"; hence) *All together*, *the whole*.

*ūn-us*, a, um (Gen. *ūnus*; Dat. *ūni*), adj.: 1. *One*: *ad unum*, *to a man*; ch. 15.—2. *Alone*, *only*, etc.; at ch. 16 folld. by *ex* [*eis*, *iv-ēs*].

*Usipētes*, um, m. plur. *The Usipetes*; a Germanic tribe near the *Tenctheri*.

*u-s-que*, adv. [akin to *qui*; with (s) epenthetic; *quē*, indefinite suffix] *Even*: *usque ad*, *even up to* or *till*.

1. *ū-sus*, *sūs*, m. [for *ut-sus*, fr. *ūt-or*] 1. *Use*, *employment*.—2. *Service*, *advantage*, *benefit* *usui esse*, *to be advantageous* to some one (expressed by a dative); chapters 20, 25.—3. *Need*, *occasion*.—4. *Experience*.

2. *ūsus*, a, um, P. perf. of *ūt-or*.

*ut* (originally *ūti*), adv. and conj. [prob. akin to *qui*] 1. Adv.

**As.**—2. Conj.: a. *That=to* with English Inf.—b. *So that*.—c. *To the end that, in order that*.

**ūter-que, utrā-que, utrum-que** (Gen. *utrius-que*; Det. *utri-que*), pron. adj. [*uter*, "which" of two; "one or the other"; *que*, "and"] *Both one and the other; both, each*.—As Subst.: *utrique*, m. plur. *Both sides*; ch. 26.

**ūti**; see *ut*.

**ūt-ilis, ūe**, adj. [*ut-or*, "to use"] ("That may, or can, be used"; hence) *Useful, serviceable, profitable, advantageous*:—sometimes with Dat. [§ 106, (3)]. **Comp.**: *ūt-il-jor*.

**ūt-il-itas, itātis**, f. [*util-is*] ("The quality of the *utilis*"; hence) *Usefulness, serviceableness, benefit, profit, advantage*.

**ūtor, ūsus sum, ūti**, 3. v. dep. With Abl. [§ 119, (a)]: *To use, make use of, employ*.

**utr-im-que**, adv. [*uterque* ("both one and the other"), *utr-(ius)-que*; with adverbial suffix *im* inserted between *que* and the theme of the first portion of this compound word] *On both sides*.

**uxor, ōris**, f. *A wife, spouse*.

**vāc-o, āvi, ātum, āre**, 1. v. n. *To be empty, void, or vacant; to be unoccupied*.

**vādum**, i. n. [*vād-o*, "to go"] ("That through which one can go"; hence) *A shallow, shoal*.

**vāgātus**, a, um, P. perf. of *vāgor*.

**vāg-or, ātus sum, āri**, 1. v. dep. [*vag-us*, "wandering"] *To wander, roam at large, etc.*

**Vahālis**, is, m. *The Wahalis* (now *Waal*), forming the left arm of the Rhine.

**vast-o, āvi, ātum, āre**, 1. v. n.

[*vast-us*, "empty"] ("To make *vastus*"; hence) *To lay waste, ravage*.

**vectigāl-is**, e, adj. [*vectigal*, "tribute"] *Of, or belonging to, tribute; tributary*.

**vel**, conj. [akin to *vol-o*, *velle*, "to wish"] ("Wish or choose"; hence) *Or if you will, or: vel... vel, either... or*.

**vēnā-tio, tiōnis**, f. [*vēn(a)-or*, "to hunt"] *Hunting, the chase*.

**ven-do, dīdi, dītum, dēre**, 3. v. a. [*vēn-um*, "sale"; *do*, "to place"] ("To place, or expose, for sale"; hence) *To sell, vend*.

**Vēnēti**, ōrum, m. plur. *The Veneti*; a people of Gallia Lugdunensis.—Hence: **Vēnēt-icus**, ica, icum, adj. *Of, or belonging to, the Veneti*: *bellum Veneticum, the war with the Veneti*.

**Vēnēt-icus**, a, um; see *Vēn-ēti*.

**vēn-ō, vēni, ventum, vēn-ire**, 4. v. n.: 1. *To come*.—2. Impers. Pass.: *ventum erat, it had been come* (by them); i.e. *they had come*; ch. 28.

**vent-ito, itāvi, itātum, itāre**, 1. v. n. intens. [*vent-o*, "to come often"] *To come very often, to keep coming*.

**ventum erat**; see *vēn-ō*.

**ventūrus**, a, um, P. fut. of *venio*.

**vent-us**, i, m. *Wind* [akin to Sans. root *vā*, "to blow" (part. pres. *vāns*)].

**vēr-ēor, itus sum, ēri**, 2. v. dep. *To fear, dread, be afraid of*.

**verg-o** (perf. acc. to some versi), no sup., ēre, 3. v. n. *To bend, turn, incline itself*; i.e. of places, *to lie or be situate in any direction*.

**vēr-itus**, a, um, P. perf. of *vērēor*.

**vēr-o**, adv. [vēr-us, "true"] ("In truth"; hence) *But in fact, but in deed, however.*

**verto**, verti, versum, vertēre, 3. v. a. *To turn* [akin to Sans. root VRIT, "to turn"].

**vēr-us**, a, um, adj. *True.*

**vestig-ium**, ii, n. [vestig-o, "to track"] ("A tracking"—"that which is tracked"; hence) 1. *A foot-print*: *ēdēm vestigio rēmānere*, (to remain in the same foot-print; i.e.) *to remain in the same spot without moving the feet*; oh. 2.—2. *Of time*: *Point, moment, instant*.—Adverbial expression: *ē vestigio*, *Instantly, forthwith.*

**vest-īo**, ivi or ii, Itum, Ire, 4. v. a. [vest-is, "a garment, clothing"] *To clothe*.—Pass.: **vest-īor**, Itus sum, Iri.

1. **vesti-tus**, tūs, m. [vestī-o, "to clothe"] ("A clothing"; hence) *Clothing, clothes, dress.*

2. **vestitus**, a, um, P. perf. pass. of vestio.

**vexo**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. intens. [=veh-so; fr. veh-o] ("To carry much or frequently"; hence, of the result of such carrying; "to move violently"; hence) *To harass, ravage, lay waste, etc.*

**via** (old form vĕ-a), ae, f. [for ve-ha; fr. vĕ-ho, "to carry"] ("That which carries or conveys"; hence) 1. *A way, road.*—2. *A journey, march.*

**vīc-us**, i, m. *A village* [akin to oīk-os, "a house," with digamma prefixed].

**videō**, vidi, visum, vīdēre, 2. v. a.: 1. Act.: a. *To see*.—2. Pass.: a. *To be seen*.—b. *To seem, appear*.—Pass.: vīdēor, visus sum, vīdēri [akin to Sans. root VID, in original force of "to see"].

**vīgīl-ia**, iae, f. [vigil-o, "to watch"] *A watch by night.*

**vī-ginti**, num. adj. indecl. ("Twice ten"; hence) *Twenty* [for bi-ginti; fr. bi (=bis), "twice"; ginti=κοινά="ten"].

**vinc-ūlum**, ūli, n. [vinc-īo, "to bind"] ("The binding thing"; hence) 1. *A chain, bond, fetter*.—2. Plur.: *Chains, fetters, i.e. (sometimes) prison.*

**vin-um**, i, n. *Wine* [foiv-os].

**vīr**, vīri, m. *A man* [akin to Gr. ἥρως; Sans. vīr-a, "a hero"].

**vīres**; see vis.

**vir-tus**, tūtis, f. [vir, "a man"] ("The quality of the vir"; hence) *Courage, bravery, valour.*

**vis**, vis (plur. vīres, ium), f.:

1. *Strength, might*.—2. *Power*.

—3. *Force, violence, impetuosity* [fīs].

**visus**, a, um, P. perf. pass. of vīdeo.

**vī-ta**, tae, f. [for viv-ta; fr. viv-o, "to live"] ("That which is lived"; hence) *Life.*

**vīvo**, vixi, victum, vīvēre, 3. v. n. ("To live, have life"; hence) *With Abl.*: *To live, support or maintain one's self by something* [akin to Sans. root VṚI, or VRI, or VAR, "to choose"].

**vōlo**, vōlūi, no sup., velle, v. a. irreg. *To have a wish or desire for; to wish, desire* [akin to βόλ-ουμι = βούλ-ουμι, "to wish"; also to Sans. root VRI, or VRI, or VAR, "to choose"].

**vōlun-tas**, tātis, f. [for vōlent-tas; fr. vōlens, volent-is, "willing"] ("The quality of the volens"; hence) *Will, inclination.*

**Volusēnus**, i, m. *Volusenus (Caius)*; a military tribune in the Roman army in Gaul.

**Vōsēgus**, i, m. *Vosegus* (now *Vosges*); a mountain-chain in Gaul.

**vox**, vōcis, f. [for voc-s; fr. vōc-o, "to call"] ("That which

calls or calls out"; hence) *The voice.*

**vulgus**, i, m. and n. *The multitude or mass; the common people, mob, populace* [prob. akin to *φύλος*, "a crowd"].

**vulnērātus**, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *vulnĕro*.

**vulnĕr-o**, avi, ātum, āre, i. v. a. [*vulnus*, *vulnĕr-is*, "a wound"] *To wound*.—Pass.: **vulnĕr-or**, ātus sum, āri.

**vuln-us**, ĕris, n. *A wound* [akin to Sans. *vrāṇ-a*, "a wound"; fr. root *VRAN*, "to wound"].

## ADDENDA.

**ādhlībītus**, a, um, P. perf. pass. of *adhlibĕo*.

**angustior**, us, comp. of *angustus*.

**cā-sus**, sūs, m. [for *cad-sus*; fr. *cād-o*, "to fall out, happen"] ("A falling out or happening"; hence) 1. *Chance, accident*.—2. *Mishap, misfortune, calamity*.

**Crassus**, i, m. [*crassus*, "thick"] *Crassus (Marcus)*, the Roman triumvir. He was consul with Pompey B.C. 70, and again B.C. 55. It is to the latter year that reference is made in ch. i.

**curr-us**, ūs, m. [*curr-o*, "to run"] ("A running"; hence, "that which runs"; hence) *A chariot, car*.

**dē-inde**, adv. [*de*, "from"; *inde*, "thence"] ("From thence"; hence) *In time: Thereafter, afterwards, after this, then*.

**ēgrēdiens**, ntis, P. pres. of *ēgrēdiōr*.

**fĕro**:—at end of article, p. 46, add Pass.: **fĕror**, lātus sum, *ferri*.

**fĕrm-ītudo**, itūdīnis, f. [*fĕrm-us*, "firm"] ("The quality of the *fĕrmus*"; hence) *Firmness, strength, solidity*.

**grāt-ia**, iae, f. [*grāt-us*, in etymological force of "provided, or gifted, with favour"] ("The

quality of the *grātus*"; hence) *Favour, regard, esteem, friendship*.

**grāvior**, us, comp. of *grāvis*. **grāvissime**, sup. of *grāviter*.

**inertior**, us, comp. of *iners*. **insistens**, ntis, P. pres. of *insisto*.

**insistātior**, us, comp. of *insistātus*.

**lābōrans**, ntis, P. pres. of *lābōro*.

**longinquior**, us, comp. of *longinquus*.

**mane**, adv. *Early in the morning*.

**mōbil-itas**, itātis, f. [*mōbil-is*, "easily moved"; hence, of persons, "quick, rapid"] ("The quality of the *mōbilis*"; hence) *Quickness, rapidity, speed*.

**na-scor** (old form *gna-*), tus sum, sci, 3. v. dep. *To be born* [root *NA*=*GNA*, another form of root *GEN*=*Gr. yev.*, and akin to Sans. root *JAN* in intransitive force].

**oct-in-gent-i**, ae, a, num. adj. plur. [for *oct-in-cent-i*; fr. *oct-o*, "eight"; (in) epenthetic: *cent-um*, "a hundred"] *Eight hundred*.

**pārandus**, a, um, Gerundive of *pāro*.

**per-tīnĕo**, tīnĕi, tentum,

**tīnēre**, 2. v. n. [for per-tēnēo; fr. per, in "augmentative" force; tēnēo, "to hold"] ("To hold, or lay hold of, thoroughly"; hence, "to reach, stretch, extend" to a place; hence) *To tend, lead, have reference to a matter, etc.*

**prædandi**, Gerund in di fr. prædor.

**præli-or**, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [præli-um, "a battle"] *To join battle, engage in battle, battle, fight.*

**rēcep-tus**, tūs, m. [for rēcāp-tus; fr. rēcīpīo (folld. by personal pron. in reflexive force), in military language, "to betake one's self, etc. back"; i.e. "to retire, retreat"; through true root RECAP] *A retreating, retreat.*

**rēlātūrus**, a, um, P. fut. of rēfēro.

**rēversūrus**, a, um, P. fut. of revertor.

**tīmens**, ntis, P. pres. of tīmēo. **transēundi**, Gerund in di fr. transēo.

**Transrhēnāni**, ōrum; see Transrhēnānus.

**Trans-rhēn-ānus**, āna, ānum, adj. [trans, "across"; Rhēn-us, "the Rhine"] *That is across, or beyond, the Rhine.—As Subst.: Transrhēnāni*, ōrum, m. plur. *The men, or dwellers, across or beyond the Rhine.*

**ūsūrus**, a, um, P. fut. of ūtor. **vastātus**, a, um, P. perf. pass. of vasto.

**vast-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [vast-us, "empty"] ("To make empty"; hence) *To lay waste, ravage.—Pass.: vast-or*, ātus sum, āri.

**viāt-or**, tōris, m. [vi(a)-o, "to travel"] *A traveller*

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